Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

Alabama.

GOOD COUNSEL

Mitchell Lee Leverett, colored, on taking over The Emancipator, a semi-monthly paper published in Montgomery, signalizes his entry into journalism by printing an editorial about the condition of the poor among the colored people of Montgomery. He calls for co-operative effort among his people to relieve the suffering of the needy, and concludes with some other good advice. We quote:

Our young people who idle their time away, get in trouble instead of taking advatnage of their opportunity to go to school, or making an honest living. We are living in an age when there is no excuse for acting like heathens, getting druk, cursing and helping to keep the stockades and chaingangs full. Go to Sunday school, go to church, go to school, work and become strong men and women because you will be the mothers and fathers of our race in the future. Use your education to an advantage and stand up and be loyal, honest men and women.

The Emancipator is a 12-page paper, and will continue to appear twice a month.

This Clipping From
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
APR 29 1927

COLORED PAPER HERE DELAYED SHORT TIME

The Montgomery News, Montgomery's only colored newspaper, is being delayed on account of press trouble which caused a general mix-up in the appearance of several papers being printed by the company.

Due to this mix-up, the Montgomery News will make its next appearance May 5 and each Thursday thereafter, A. Chester Christal, general manager, announces.

NEGRO WEEKLY PAPER WILL APPEAR FEB. 17

Montgomery News to Make Bow; Christal Is Editor

Initial issue of the Montgomery News, a weekly newspaper for negroes, will be issued on the city streets Thursday, February 17, according to announcement.

The paper is to be edited and published by A. Chester Christal, negro, who is said to be a graduate of a large school of journalism. The paper will be printed weekly from the plant at 36 North Lawrence street.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

California.

COLORED FEMALE JOURNALIST COMPLETES COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COURSE

Los Angeles, Calif. April 1,—Mrs. Charlotte Spear-Bass, managing editor of the "California Eagle" has returned to her desk after completing a three month's course in journalism at Columbia University, New York City.

Mrs. Bass, wife of one of the vice presidents of the National Press Association, is one of the two colored female jaurnalists actively engaged in the successful operation of Negro journals in the West. Mrs. E. D. Cannady of Portland, Oregon, is the managing editor of the "Portland Advocate".

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

D. C.

MUSOLIT HAILS 100TH BIRTHDAY OF THE PRESS

Newspaper Men Of Washington And Baltimore Celebrate Centenary

DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS REPRESENTED

Skit, Monologues, And Serious Addresses Mark Occasion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a brilliant array of oratory, marshalled statistics and provoking stunts of humor and staire, the Mu-So-Lit Club celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Negro press in America here Friday evening.

Robt. J. Nelson of the Eagle presided.

The affair, given wholly to set forth the achievements of Negro journalism during the last hundred years, was attended by newspaper men and leaders of both races. Photostatic copies of the first newspaper were given out as souvenirs.

UNIUE STUNTS

Beginning with the formation of a daily newspaper staff presided over by "editor" Rienzi B. Lemus with his "copy boy" and with each speech and stunt being "rushed" to the press a few seconds after it was given, the affair was one thrill after another.

Music, saxophone and trombone solos executed by members of the 24th and 25th Inf. of the Army Band Music school, lent a background for the literary side and a side splitting skit wherein the famous "Julius Ceasar" conversation between Cassius and Brutus was made a satire upon the present political tilt between Hoover and Coolidge, was pulled off by Edward G. Saunders, of the Washington Eagle.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

Considerable of the speechmaking centered around the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal" which was published in New York in 182[illegible].

Covering this history Robert Pelham, Statistician in the Census Bureau gave a complete statistical survey of Negro journals during the last 102 years. Folowing the birth of Freedom's Journal which grew out of resentment to race prejudice, he said, the following anti-slavery papers were established, The Weekly Advocate, The Elevator, The National Watchman and Clarion, The Mystery, The Genius of Freedom, the Ram's Horn, The North Star, Frederick Douglass editor, The Imperial Citizen, the Mirror of the Times, The Herald of Freedom, The Colored Citizen, the Anglo-American and the Colored American.

There were 22 anti-slavery newspapers listed between 1827 and 1859, according to Mr. Pelham.

In the main address, Carl Murphy of the Afro-American declared that John B. Russworm, the 1st editor of a colored weekly was also the first graduate of Boudoin College: that he came early to the conclusion that the North must compel the South to abolish slavery; and that in leaving the U. S. to settle in Liberia, friends accused him of "selling out."

Short addresses of greeting and felicitation were made by city editors of the Post, News, Herald, local dailies, Mortimer Harris, president of the club, John H. Wilson, Wm. N. Jones of the Afro Edw. Lawson of the Post. Ralph Matthews of the Afro gave an original humorous monologue on prohibition.

Especially invited guests included Arthur G. Froe, Judge James J. Cobb, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Perry Howard, Melvin Chism, corresponding secretary of the National Negro Press of Chicago and Karl Phillips.

NUMBER OF NEGRO PERIODICALS

BY R. A. PELHAM

	1880	1890	1925		1880.	1890.	1925
U. S.	31	154	402	Mont.			
Ala.	1	10	20	Nebr.			1
Ariz.			2	Nev.			
Ark.		7	16	New H.			
Calif.	2	3	10	New J.		2	6
Colo.		2	7	N. Mex.			
Conn.		1		N. Y.	2	4	20
Dela.			1	N. C.	5	11	13
D. C.	2	4	10	N. Dak.			
Fla.		3	13	Ohio		6	12
Ga.		10	22	Okla.			12
Ida.				Ore.			1
Ill.	1	6	21	Penn.	1	10	18
Ind.	1	2	16	R. I.	1		1
Iowa			2	S. C.	1	4	13
Kans.	1	2	7	S. Dak.			
Ky.		5	18	Tenn.	1	9	24
La.	4	7	15	Tex.	1	16	30
Maine				Utah			
Md.	1	5	6	Ver.			
Mass.	1	1	5	Va.	1	10	18
Mich.		1	3	Wash.			
Minn.		1	3	W. Va.		2	8
Miss.	1	4	15	Wis.			1
Mo.	3	6	10	Wyo.			

1925

Summary—220 Newspapers—Religious, 70; School, 85; Fraternal, 30; National Association and Magazines, 10.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

Florida.

Miami, Fla., Herald

MAR 17 1927

A COLORED WEEKLY.

PERHAPS very few of our citizens are aware that the Negro people of the city are publishing a very creditable weekly paper, one deserving of every support from the members of that race.

It is called The Florida East Coast Dispatch and its aim is to interest and inform the colored people of the East Coast of the state. It has for its motto a few words that ought to be an incentive to that paper as well as its readers to make that progress for which they are so earnestly seeking. They are: "Service: Do More. Thrift: Have More. Co-operation: Be More."

All of which, we submit, is a very clever grouping of words to bring out the idea of the value of service, thrift and co-operation.

The Herald welcomes this estimable weekly and hopes for it the widest success in its chosen field.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

General.

STILL CARRYING THE TIN CUP

Negroes are still carrying the tin cup. Yesterday they carried it in gnarled and toil-bent hands, reaching out from a frayed coat sleeve. Today they jingle the cup still, but the hand that holds it has manicured nails and the coat sleeve is likely to be of hand-tailored broadcloth or imported braid. The man who yesterday cried for help from a humble shanty or a broken down buggy, today wails for aid from a Louis XVI drawing room or the rich upholstery of a luxurious sedan. Messenger

This summer, and particularly this month, hundreds upon hundreds of Negroes have been travelling hither and yon to this and that convention or to see this or that friend or relative. Many have made the journeys in expensive motor cars. Among those who trekked to Idlewild, the popular Michigan summer resort, was at least one young Miss who brought along twenty dresses for a ten-day stay. Similar cases could doubtless be cited many times over. Cadillacs, Lincolns, Locomobiles, Packards, Pierce-Arrows, Cunninghams, Rolls-Royces and even a few foreign cars, we have now. Fur coats, sport wardrobes, formal and informal wear we have in profusion. Marble-lobbied apartments, town and country homes and lake cottages now house us. In increasing numbers we go abroad each year. And yet, all these, comprising our scrubbed and shining faces, cannot hide the smudges and rings of dirt about our necks.

October 1927

New York City

We who make the grand gestures so well, why cannot we stop the begging? Why not be genuine? Why pour our gold into the lap of luxury while we shake the tin cup in the face of the white man to maintain our necessities? Our schools go begging while their alumni parade to annual football games in $5,000 cars; our sick must depend upon the compassion of white philanthropists for hospitals while the gay and giddy go on with their full-dress parties; our indigent, delinquents and other social inadequates depend upon community chests which our grand strutters subscribe to but never pay.

Of course, sixty years is a short time in which to rid ourselves of the tin cup habit, but even so, some little progress has been made and the begging should decrease in proportion to the progress. By no means is the race self-sustaining, nor is it wealthy, but stages of independence have been reached and we should now be looking about our business. One of the surest ways out of the contempt in which we are held is to demonstrate an appreciation of proper balance, and a willingness to assume the ordinary obligations of full-grown men. And we never shall be able to demonstrate these to other men or to ourselves until we get rid of the tin-cup attitude toward life.

Next *best*: 1. "'A Negro did It'"; Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, Aug. 13; 2. "Old Controversy Revived," N. Y. *Age*, Aug. 20; 3. "Science and Revolution," Pittsburgh *Courier*, Aug. 27; 4. "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," *Amsterdam News*, Aug. 22; 5. "The 'Lily Whites' Again," *Amsterdam News*, Aug. 26; "American Courts of Justice Challenged," *Negro World*, Aug. 20; 7. "Chicken and Watermelon," Baltimore *Afro-American*, Aug. 6; 8. "Sentimental Criticism," N. Y. *Age*, Aug. 6; "'The Colored Brother'," Atlanta *Independent*, Aug. 4; 10. "Good for the Other Fellow but Not for Me," Philadelphia *Tribune*, Aug. 4; 11. "Mencken and Our Clergy," N. Y. *Age*, Aug. 6; 12. "Perpetuating a Business," N. Y. *Age*, Aug. 27.

"BEST" EDITORIAL FOR AUGUST

Selected from the American Negro Press

By EUGENE GORDON

Well Known Journalist on the Editorial Staff of The Boston Post

This matter of selecting the "best" one of any class of things is always full of risks for the foolhardy who attempt it; however, those who explain their methods more often escape wrath than those who do not. As a matter of necessity, especially if one person makes the selection, the method must be arbitrary. If it be arbitrary it must *follow certain lines of guidance — certain rules from which no appeal is allowed. Moreover, the word "best," as used nowadays in our appraisal of qualities in stories, books, newspapers, plays, and so on, is far from being an absolute term; at best "best" as thus employed is merely relative, and its relativeness becomes apparent in proportion as the selector of the "best" be a "committee" of one person or of several. For that reason no story or editorial or book or play selected as the "best" should be considered as unqualifiedly perfect; it should be considered merely as having met more thoroughly than any other story or editorial or book or play* that was read by the selector *the arbitrary rules or tests applied to it.*

As there are in other literary forms certain elastic principles which govern them, so are there in the newspaper editorial. For the purpose of this new department, however, the elasticity must be removed. The principles made hard and rigid. If this were not done the rules would not be arbitrary, and arbitrary they must *be, to be effective, in this particular undertaking.*

I have made for my use a standard rule by which each editorial read during the month will be measured. That one which adjusts itself most nearly perfectly to this standard will be chosen as the best *of all those examined. A newspaper's editorials may be selected more than once.*

I was particularly pleased by two editorials in two different Aframerican news sheets during August. The first was printed in the Atlanta *Independent* and dealt with Mencken's syndicated article called "The Colored Brother." What particularly interested me was not the content of the editorial so much as the evidence it displayed that the *Independent* has finally found someone on its staff who can write intelligently. The second to win my applause was printed in the New York *Age,* and was called "Sentimental Criticism." Until I read it I had often wondered why someone did not take to task the alleged funnyman of the New York *Evening World,* known as Bide Dudley. The *Age* does it splendidly. I think Mr. Dudley has got away too long with his funnyisms at the expense of the colored population of New York.

I think the best editorial of the month entitled "Still Carrying The Tin Cup" was printed in the Kansas City *Call* August 26. It follows:

Newspapers-and Magazines-1927 General.

Negro Press 100 Years Old Today

A PRE-WAR HISTORY OF THE NEGRO JOURNALISM IN AMERICA

By WILLIAM M. KELLEY

First Negro Newspape Founded Here March 16, 1827, by J. Russwurm

TWO significant events took place in the year 1827 — New York State abolished human slavery and the first Negro newspaper had its birth in New York City. That was exactly one hundred years ago today. Vast changes have taken place in the United States and in the world since that time.

Looking for a moment at a map of the United States at the opening of the nineteenth century — twenty-seven years before John B. Russwurm, a native of Jamaica, British West Indies, edited the first issue of his and the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish's Freedom's Journal, we find that at that time the United States extended only to the Mississippi river. West of this was what was then known as the Spanish Territory and Spanish Louisiana, a vast stretch of land reaching the Pacific Ocean on the west, Canada on the north and below to the Rio Grande on the south.

Florida belonged to Spain. Kentucky and Tennessee were spoken of as the "far west." The capital of the United States was yet in Philadelphia, but was shortly removed to its present location in the District of Columbia.

The population of the country was around 5,000,000, over a million of which were Negro slaves. One hundred thousand more Negroes were in bondage in states north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Virginia alone had 350,000 slaves; and out of South Carolina's 100,000 population, 70,000 were in slavery.

By 1806, the year in which Robert Fulton began making his steamboat "amid the jeers of suspicious and incredulous" spectators, New Jersey was the only state in the North which had not provided for the gradual abolishment of the slave traffic. But slavery continued to flourish in the Southland—there were nearly 2,000,000 slaves in America by 1827—and it was the attempt to check its growth that gave the first Negro newspaper its birth.

When Freedom's Journal was born, Frederick Douglass, who later was to play an important part in the progress of the Negro press, was but ten years old; Booker T. Washington was not born until 32 years later.

Russwurm, who was born in 1799, was also the first Negro to be graduated from an American college, his alma mater being Bowdoin College in 1826. In 1829 he went to Liberia to superintend the public schools there and edit the Liberal Herald. He died in 1851, at which time he was governor of the District of Maryland in Liberia.

Freedom's Journal lived but a short time; and with the twenty-seventh number, following the withdrawal of Mr. Russwurm, the name of the paper was changed to the Rights of All by Mr. Cornish, and was published until 1830.

Volume I, No. 3, of Freedom's Journal, reproduced on this page, carried the "Memoirs of Paul Cuffee," an article captioned "People of Color," and a "Cure for Drunkenness." One hundred years after finds society still looking for a cure for the same "evil."

Slavery continued to make headway and free Negroes in the North began to feel the need of another periodical to champion the cause of freedom. To meet the situation, the Rev. Mr. Cornish and Philip A. Bell started the Weekly Advocate, with the former and latter editor and proprietor, respectively, later changing the name to the Colored American. The paper finally passed into the hands of Charles B. Ray, and was published at No. 9 Spruce street, New York City.

A humorous sidelight on the Colored American is that the proprietor did not consider a subscription to it "discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher."

"The time for decisive, urgent, and unceasing fight for freedom and citizenship, from 1838 on, seems to have taken firm root in the mind and heart of every leading Afro-American," says I. Garland Penn in his history of the Negro press, and four years later The Elevator was established at Albany, New York, by Stephen Myers. That same year—1842—William G. Allen, assisted by Henry Highland Garnett, established The National Watchman at Troy, New York, followed the next year by The People's Press, edited by Thomas Hamilton and John Dias, at New York City.

Then came The Genius of Freedom, 1845 or 1847, edited here by David Ruggles; and the Ram's Horn, 1846, edited by Willis A. Hodges at No. 141 Fulton street.

There is an interesting story connected with the starting of the Ram's Horn, which gives a good reason why the Negro of the time found it advantageous to have his own mouthpiece, so as to all the more effectively fight the institution of slavery.

The "Colored Clause" in the New York State Constitution denied all free Negroes the right of suffrage who did not own at least $250 worth of taxable real estate, on which the taxes had been paid. No such limitation was imposed upon the white men and prominent Afro-Americans met in New York City to petition the legislature to lift the embargo on the Negro's vote. The legislature, after much wrangling, decided to submit the matter to the voters. The New York Sun favored the discrimination and urged the voters to vote "No" to it.

Mr. Hodges prepared an article setting forth the injustice of the statute and submitted it to the Sun for publication, which, of course, was refused. The Sun finally agreed to publish the article for a consideration of $15, and after ironing out all of its strong points, sandwiched what was left in the advertising columns of the paper.

When Mr. Hodges complained of this, he was told in plain English that "the Sun shines for all white men, and not for colored men," and that if he wanted a newspaper to espouse the cause of the Negro, he would have to establish one himself. This he did. The Ram's Horn lived until 1848.

Many of us know that in 1847 Frederick Douglass established his North Star at Rochester—afterwards changed to Frederick Douglass' Paper (1858)—and that his newspaper played a great part in the final emancipation of the Negro.

Contemporaries of the North Star were The Imperial Citizen, established at Syracuse in 1848; The Colored Man's Journal, New York City; The Alienated American, 1852, at Cleveland; The Mirror of the Times 1855, at San Francisco; The Herald of Freedom, 1855, Ohio; the Christian Recorder, established by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1856, at Philadelphia, with the Rev. Jabez Campbell as editor.

The Christian Recorder is the only Negro newspaper started at that time that is still alive.

The Anglo-African had its incipiency in 1859, under Thomas Hamilton—his second venture in the newspaper field—at No. 45 Beekman street, and under its various editors and changes of its title fought for the cause of freedom until after the close of the Civil War.

The Colored Citizen, Cincinnati; the Mirror of the Times, San Francisco, successor of the Pacific Appeal; the Elevator, San Francisco, edited by a newspaper man of rare ability of the time, Philip A. Bell; were the most outstanding contemporaries of the Anglo-African.

With the close of the war, the primary mission of the Negro press was completed. Yet, there was work to be done if the results of the conflict and Emancipation were to be secured to the race.

Soon after the war ceased the South saw its first Negro newspaper established in Augusta, Ga., when the Colored American was started. It was followed by others that soon died along with it.

But the Colored American lived long enough to sound the second keynote of the Negro press in America—the education of the masses, the advocacy of industry, remonstrance against constitutional proscription and the duties of the freedmen as citizens.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

SAMUEL E. CORNISH, } NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1827 [Vol. 1. No. 3

MEMOIRS OF CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE

PEOPLE OF COLOUR

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS

An exact reproduction of the original paper by permission of the New York Historical Society, Copyrighted 1926 by Willis & Co., Springfield, Mass.

Reproduction of Volume I, No. 3, of Freedom's Journal. First Negro newspaper to be published in the United States, 100 years ago today. Insert—Robert B. Russwurm, editor.

Negro Women in Journalism

By THELMA E. BERLACK

ONE HUNDRED years ago today—March 16, 1827—John B. Russwurm founded the Freedom's Journal in New York. This newspaper, absolutely in the interest of the abolition of slavery, was the first to be published by Afro-Americans.

At that time journalism was not a profession; newspapers were luxuries. But the twentieth century brought with it the recognition of this new profession by the leading American universities and colleges. More than that, newspapers — whether standard size or tabloid, four or twenty pages — are now a necessity.

Women, the other necessary half of humanity, however, entered the field when Prof. Mary V. Cook of Bowling Green, Ky., in 1880 wrote "Nothing but Leaves" in The American Baptist. In 1887 she edited a column in The South Carolina Tribune under the name of Grace Ermine. Later she became the editor of the educational department of Our Women and Children.

It was Mrs. W. E. Mathews (Victoria Earle), of Fort Valley, Ga., who did valuable work as a "sub" for reporters on New York papers, namely: The Times, Herald, Mail and Express, Sunday Mercury, The Earth, The Phonographic World.

She continued her work as the New York correspondent to The A. M. E. Church Review, Detroit Plaindealer, The Southern Christian Recorder.

Other pioneer women in the field included the following: Miss Lucy Wilmot Smith of Kentucky; Lillian A. Lewis (Bert Islaw) of The Boston Advocate; Georgia Mabel De Baptiste of Chicago; Kate D. Chapman of Yankton, Dak.; Josephine Turpin Washington of Richmond; Alice E. McEwen of Nashville; Mrs. C. C. Stumm and Mrs. N. F. Mossell of Philadelphia; A. L. Tilghman of Washington, Ida B. Wells (Iola) of Holly Springs, Ark., who was called "The Princess of the Press."

It was women like Ione E. Wood of Burlington, N. J., Lavinia B. Sneed of New Orleans, Mary E. Britton (Meb) of Lexington, Neb.; Meta E. Pelham and Caroline W. Bragg of Virginia, Frances E. W. Harper and Mrs. A. E. Johnson of Maryland, who did work for years either as reporters, contributors or regular correspondents.

Editors? Some few women, prior to the 1900's, were also in that class, namely: Mrs. M. E. Lambert of the St. Matthew's Lyceum Gazette (Detroit); Mrs. M. S. Crary of The Provincial Freeman (Canada); Adah M. Taylor and Mrs. A. G. Cooper of The Afro-American Budget and Southland.

Today Negro women are grasping the meaning of journalism as a profession. Many of them are choosing it as a vocation, rather than as a "hit or miss" pastime. You find graduates of the School of Experience, graduates of the colleges, and also women who are still students employed by most of the Negro newspapers.

In New York, working as society editors critics and correspondents to various weeklies are the following women:

Miss Sara Jenkins of The New York News; Mrs. Bessye J. Beardon, Mrs. Viola Woodlyn James, Mrs. Cora G. Ilidge of the New York office of The Chicago Defender; Mrs. Geraldyn Dismond of The New York office of The Pittsburgh Courier; Miss Grayce Johnson of the Tattler.

— Thelma E. Berlack —
Editor Women's Pages of The Amsterdam News.

Down in Pittsburgh, Mrs. Julia Jones has full charge of the women's department of The Pittsburgh Courier. One cannot overlook the inspiring work of Georgia Douglas Johnson on the same journal.

The home office of The Chicago Defender has none other than Mrs. Bertha Moseley Lewis, an experienced newspaper woman, as its society editor. Then, too, in Chicago, Mrs. Katherine E. Irwin, formerly editor of The Half-Century Magazine, is the managing editor of The Bee.

The Woman's Messenger (Chicago) has Mrs. Ezella Mathis Carter as its editor and publisher.

In the South, we find Mrs Hortense Thompson, an Atlanta University graduate, heading the women's department of The Norfolk Journal and Guide (Va.) She is assisted by Mrs. Ruth Bass, Mrs. Edith E. Martin of Portsmouth, Mrs. Willie M. King of Elizabeth City, N. C.

In Detroit a paper called The People's News is manned by Buelah Young, editor; Mary Bel Rhodes, associate editor; Rosa Strong, secretary; Isola Young assistant secretary; Marion Fields, treasurer.

Down in St. Louis the society editor of The Argus is Mrs. H. T. Meadows.

In the far West the Pacific Defender of Los Angeles employs the following women:

Mrs. Daisy P. Williams, society and women's page editor; Dr Emily Childress of the University of Southern California; Mrs Fay Jackson-Robinson, student at the same school, special correspondent and contributor.

In Oklahoma City is an eight page paper called The Black Dispatch with which Drusilla Houston is connected.

"Lifting as we climb" is the motto printed on National Notes the official organ of the National Association of Colored Women. The regional editors of this periodical are: Sarah Lee Fleming, New Haven; Marie Baker, Memphis; Nettie J. Ashberry, Tacoma; Lydia S. Ward, Oakland.

What is more enjoyable than Ebony Flute, the column conducted by Gwendolyn Bennett the artist, in Opportunity Magazine? The children's section of The Crisis, conducted by Effie Lee Newsome, is indeed interesting. The pure style of Zora Neale Hurston as a short story and special feature writer makes her a figure in "the limelight of writers."

The United States, according to statistics, has over 500 Negro periodicals. No one of these has reached perfection; all of them have room for improvement. Without a doubt women are helping to advance these papers.

Women who elect to work with these papers have a favorable chance of raising the standards of present day journalism through "the children of their brain."

If you are a woman and think you want to write, can write—and should write—choose this profession. Be thoroughly prepared for the task. It was Meredith Nicholson who said "the only way to learn to write is to write." Give to your readers the best that you have and help raise the standards of journalism in America.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

Illinois.

CHANDLER OWEN RESIGNS FROM CHICAGO BEE STAFF

Will Study Crime Control In Paris, London and Berlin

It is with sincere regret that we announce the resignation of Mr. Chandler Owen as a member of the Chicago Bee's Editorial Staff. Mr. Owen has served in the dual capacity of editor and general manager of the Bee for the past 17 months. His letter of resignation to the Bee Publishing Company follows:

January 13, 1927.

Mrs. E. O. Lewis, President,
Chicago Bee Publishing Co.,
3621 South State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President:

The present mayoralty campaign of Chicago bids fair to consume my complete time for the next three months. I am on the Policy Committee for Dr. John Dill Robertson with Hon. Fred Lundin, Judge Harry B. Miller, and other distinguished public characters. In addition to that, I am a member of the Traction Committee which is working overtime. In the colored section, I have been assigned the complete direction and control of the speaking, placing advertising, securing halls, preparing literature, getting meeting places and the general development of sentiment in the said campaign, together with about twenty speaking dates per week for myself.

Very shortly after the campaign, at the earnest solicitation of some of my admiring white friends, I have agreed to spend about six months in Europe where I plan to study the problems of traction and traffic, crime control and police systems, taxation and labor, in London, Paris and Berlin.

For the last ten years I have been especially interested in good good government. I have tried to stimulate a similar interest in colored people, feeling as I do that they should not be satisfied merely with getting a few criminals out of prison and allowing the underworld leaders to maintain all sorts of criminal dens in their communities. The problem is not peculiar to Chicago, yet Chicago, among both races, is too much in the unenviable limelight when it comes to lawlessess.

For the foregoing reasons, I shall be compelled to disconnect myself with the Chicago Bee. I have enjoyed my work with the paper and shall be glad to do whatever I can to help same in my leisure hours. In the meantime, I may be found daily at my offices 211-215 Overton building.

Yours for a bigger and better BEE,

CHANDLER OWEN

CHICAGO TO HAVE BLACK DAILY

CHICAGO.—Colored Americans of the Windy City are soon to be able to boast of having the only daily newspaper published in the United States. Incorporation papers have been filed at Springfield, Ill., for a Negro daily, to be known as the Chicago Evening Times. The publishers will be Arthur J. Gary, president; Camille Cohen Jones, secretary-treasurer, and William Foster, director of publicity. The concern will have a capital stock of $50.000.

Chicago Has Daily Paper

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Evening Bulletin, a daily paper recently organized here, has made its appearance. The Saturday issue carries a magazine section and with an excellent equipment its owners have retained J. A. Jackson, formerly of the "Billboard" on its editorial staff.

Indiana.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

DAVID EUGENE TAYLOR PUBLISHES GARY PAPER

12-14-27

David Eugene Taylor, formerly publisher of the Daily Colored American, of Washington, is now located in Gary, Ind., where he is the publisher of the Gary Colored American, a weekly newspaper started five weeks ago.

From indications in the first five issues of the paper, the project promises to be a successful one. The editor of the paper, Chauncey Townsend, is the former editor of the Gary Sun, another colored weekly of Gary.

Newspapers and Magazines—1927

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAR 22 1927

COLORED PUBLICATIONS

THE colored people of New Orleans and country around will do well, in our opinion, to support both by subscription and advertising their local weekly press. "The National Negro Voice," an Orleans paper is edited by colored people for colored people. Its news impresses us as carefully and accurately collected and edited. Its editorial policies impress us generally as sound and constructive.

Thousands of the colored people are substantially well-to-do. Almost all of them work, and contribute to the economic stability and advancement of the community. Their trade is a valuable factor for many lines of business. They no doubt have a class interest that can be properly served by newspapers which specialize in the presentation of news and views of interest to them.

A colored press built up in New Orleans, and circulated throughout the South, can intelligently represent the interests of the substantial colored people of the South. We regret to say that some of the newspapers printed to appeal to colored people in Northern centers contain a vast amount of unwholesome reading matter. They are constantly exaggerating race differences in the South and are constantly attempting to stir up race prejudice among the colored people. What is sane, wholesome, and intelligent is more apt to get space and receive consideration at the hands of the editors and owners of colored newspapers in the South itself.

Fortunately for the peace of mind and better relationship of the colored people and white people in the South, conservatism animates the leaders as well as the masses of Southern colored people.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

Missouri

NEW MAGAZINE MAKES APPEARANCE IN CITY

"The Call," a new monthly magazine published by a group of enterprizing young St. Louisans will go on sale at book stands throughout the city this week.

August Diggs and Rev. John Rice are the editors of the publication. It is being published by the Eugene Thompson Printing and Publishing Co. 9-2-27

"The Call" contains a good assortment of fresh live literature and cartoons. Short stories, plays editorial, church news and jokes make up the principle contents of the periodical.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

National Negro Press Association.

The President's Annual Address Before the 28th Session of Negro Press Association, Vincennes Hotel, February 17, 1927

To the Members of the Press Association:

I am wondering if the members of the Association assembled here fully realize the power of the press and their influence in forming public opinion—that the press is the greatest factor in the national life for good or bad in Negro life. That a people are very largely what the press makes them and weigh just about as much in the public regard as public opinion, created by the press, play them up to be.

If we fully realized our relationship to race building and the responsibility resting upon our shoulders in the making of citizenship, we would take a peculiar pride in our institution and in the building of an association that would be foremost among racial institutions.

The preacher, lawyer, doctor and teacher all have associations of which they are proud, why shouldn't we, as an institution, be proud of our place in the economy of nation building?

All these institutions depend very largely upon the newspapers to get both their usefulness and messages over to the people. And while we are making others important, why not build above them all for ourselves?

Journalism is one of the learned professions and has a larger field for service than any of its contemporary institutions. Let every editor be proud of his vocation and be ethical in his profession. Let us meet and confer annually for the purpose of developing a higher and nobler journalism. We can command for ourselves just that place in the public regard that we covet most. If we can build for other people, we can build for ourselves as we lift others.

Come to Put in, Not to Take Out

Do not come to the Associatio every year expecting to carr something away, but come expect ing to put something material in the Association. Be a contributor, not a charge.

The Association is not the place to come to get business, but to discuss the best ways and means of developing business, and when we go home, put into practice whatever worth while we may learn from conference and contact, while here associated with our brethren as newspaper men.

Here we can discuss ethics, news—what is news and what is not news—news service, newspaper bureaus, editorials, reports—the difference between a reporter's story and an editor's editorial—politics, party fealty, general policy—the duty of the public to the press, and the duty of the press to the public—newspaper ethics observed among one another—advertising, fit and unfit—releases, free and paid—co-operation within the Association among ourselves and editorial unity on race questions.

Professional Improvement

The president is pleased to observe among the members of the Association much ethical and editorial improvement. Not a single attack by one member on the other has come to our attention since the Philadelphia meeting, and there has been only one instance where a member has shown an inclination to do the unethical thing.

The member papers are growing stronger editorially, cleaner in news and more dependable for the facts in their stories. On matters touching the race, we are drifting closer together and showing a unanimity of action that is admirable.

Releases

The member papers carry far too many free releases from individuals and news bureaus. It costs the publishers just as much to carry free matter as it does paid matter. We must cut the activities of news bureaus, churches, associations and propagandists by refusing to carry their leases and personal "ads" unless they pay at least the cost of the composition. Concerns that pay white papers to carry their matter and unload their propaganda on the Negro press under the guise of news should be sat upon, and their stuff passed to the waste basket.

News Bureaus

These institutions must be regulated and made to understand that if they want to sell us their news service, first, they must furnish us news that is news and not office-made sensation and stale junk, a fortnight old. Second, they must stay out of the advertising field. They can not expect us to buy their news service if they beat us to the business in the field, taken at a ridiculously low price, and then palm it off on us as news.

N. A. A. C. P.

This Association and all others like it, who feel a degree of self-importance, not warranted by the services they render, that they are too big to affiliate with the Association or even answer a letter from the persident or any other official who may send them an invitation to attend and participate, that in future they may pass their matter to the white papers, where they place their job work and their paid advertisements.

Unless these people come down on the ground where the people live and service can be rendered them, we should not handle their releases at all. If they are going to keep up their policy of giving all their job work to white union printers and their paid advertisements to white papers, our manhood impels us to pass their stuff to the waste basket.

Religious Releases

The church, Y. M. C. A., Urban League and other social and religious organizations must also understand that the press will not give free space unless they come down among the people, so they can render the people a better service. We can not afford to act any longer as the placard to carry the messages of institutions that are antagonistic to us, not by reason of the purpose of their movements, but by reason of the over-educated fool-heartedness of the men in charge. The day for boosting egotists, self-appointed leaders and over-educated parasites has passed, and it is time for the Press Association to manifest its manhood and independence by exposing fraud and misrepresentation everywhere.

Important Questions

The Association in an address to the public should stress its position on the following questions:

First—Disfranchisement in the South.

Second—Segregation in public offices.

Third—Jim-crow cars.

Fourth—More political recognition for our group.

Fifth—Reduction of representation in Congress in proportion as American citizens are denied the right of suffrage.

Sixth—Prohibition.

Seventh—Larger representation in the Consular Service.

Eighth—The elimination of the photograph discrimination on applications for positions in the classified service.

Ninth—A plank in the platform of all political organizations, demanding a free ballot and fair count, and uniform suffrage qualifications throughout the states and a larger opportunity for labor in the industries of the country.

PRESS AND POLITICS.

In his account of the annual meeting of the National Negro Press Association, held last month at Chicago, Lester A. Walton told the World that one of the recommendations made at this, its twenty-eighth, meeting, was that the Negro press shall take no part in partisan politics, but await political developments and deal with issues as they best serve the interests of the whole group.

The remarkable thing about this recommendation was that it was among those formulated by a committee of which Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburg Courier, was chairman. The association also re-elected as president Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent and the Republican National Committeeman from Georgia.

Under these circumstances, it is only fair to presume that Editor Vann succeeded in putting one over when Editor Davis was not watching the ball. However, as the editor of the Atlanta Independent, as well as the National Committeeman from Georgia, has gone upon record as heartily in favor of the renomination of Calvin Coolidge for President to succeed himself, it is safe to presume that the Georgia delegates will stand fast by their leader and cast the full vote of that state in the national convention for the candidate of their choice.

How far the recommendation of the National Press Association will affect the usual partisan affiliations of the remainder of the Negro press remains to be seen. As an indication of the growing independence of the race in politics this pronouncement of the Press Association may mean much or little, according to how it is carried out in practical demonstration.

Editor Warley's Story of Negro Press Ass'n Meet

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING WORST IN HISTORY

Chicago, Feb. 21.—What is said to be the worst meeting in its history of 28 years, was one held by the National Negro Press Association last week in this city.

Nothing constructive was done, not one idea advanced that would help members of the craft who had journeyed hundreds of miles to be present in the hope of getting something of information or inspiration. The three days scheduled as the time necessary to discuss questions and problems of importance and value to publishers and editors were absolutely wasted as far as the Association is concerned.

Nearly all the editors who journeyed to the press meeting stopped at the Vincennes Hotel and it was there at meals, in the lobby or in their rooms they talked shop and swapped experiences and thereby derived any benefits for being away from their business and spending car fare and board bill money. Friday was the only day alloted to the business and it was nearly all taken in debating recommendations of the credential committee.

It was desired by a clique that two members, not newspaper men, be dropped from the list. Three hours were spent deciding this point. Meanwhile ideas of circulation, advertising, news service, reducing costs, etc., were never mentioned.

Small politics, "you flatter me—I flatter you" and applesauce were the order of the day.

The meetings were held at the Appomattox Club. Mr. B. J. Davis presided with the air of one who would rather be king among dogs than a dog among kings. In other words, Bro. Davis would rather be president of a Press Association that means nothing and does nothing with a few followers than be a floor member of a Real Press Association that stood for something by virtue of a live membership, if nothing else.

It is small wonder more men do not attend the meetings as they evidently know nothing will be done.

Most Negro organizations at least "resolve" or "resolute" but this Press Association did not even resolve or denounce or recommend. Lynching, injustice, politics—no issue of the day was mentioned.

Many brainy men and women were there, for example, Mitchell, of St. Louis; Labney, of Cincinnati; Nelson, of Washington, D. C.; Vann, of Pittsburgh; Bibb, of Chicago; Melvin Chisum; Rhodes of Philadelphia. How they sat and let the Press Association with all its possibilities retrograde into a Ben Davis—Henry Allen Boyd confab is a mystery

The public meetings were poorly advertised. The local committee, headed by Hon Robert S. Abbott of the Defender, did not function at all. One night Mr. Samuel Insull, millionaire philanthropist, a man who refuses invitations to speak to some of the greatest bodies in the world—even the U. S. Senate can hardly make him talk—was on the program to speak to the Negro Press Association. He came and waited two hours but made his speech which he evidently changed to "The Value of Time."

One wag made the point that Insull with millions could come and wait two hours but Bob Abbott was too big to give two minutes. With all due respect to Mr. Insull, in the light of what the Press Association did and said, Mr. Abbott was the wiser.

The National Negro Press Association's Chicago meeting was a fizzle. The only bright spot in it was the activity of Mr. Melvin J. Chisum.

Mr. Chisum worked night and day to make something of it. He gave a banquet of big proportions at the Appomattox Club, he furnished sight-seeing busses for the visitors, he did all in his power to make members forget they had wasted time, and money.

The next meeting is scheduled for Louisville, Ky. Here's hoping it will be worth while.—Louisville News.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1927.

The National Negro Press Association convened here Thursday, the 17th, in a three-day session. The meetings were held in the spacious club rooms of the Appomattox Club, 3632 Grand Boulevard. The opening exercises were held Thursday night at Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Chrch. Editor Joseph D. Bibb, of the local committee, presided in the absence of Bob Abbott, chairman of the local committee, who did not show up. The welcome address was delivered in behalf of the Governor by Honorable E. H. Wright, a member of the Public Service Commission of the State of Illinois. A letter of regret from Governor Small, who was detained on official business, was stated to the audience by Commissioner Wright. The address of welcome delivered by acting Governor E. H. Wright was eloquently responded to by that prince of good fellows and magnificent orator, Attorney P. B. Prescott, of the Whip's staff. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. J. C. Austin, of Pilgrim Baptist Church. A fairly good audience was present, but no such crowd as the Association was entitled to.

In the absence of many of those on the local program, short talks were made by President Davis, Secretary Boyd, Field Secretary Chisum and others.

Appomattox Club

Friday morning the Association was called to order in a business meeting at Appomattox Club by President Davis. A committee on credentials was appointed which in short order, as there was no contest, reported sixty publications represented and entitled to a voice in the meeting. Prominent among the delegates from over the country who were present were Honorable Roebrt L. Vann, of the Pittsburg Courier; Dr. W. M. Nabritt, of the Georgia Baptist; Mrs. J. B. Bass, of the California Eagle; William Warley, of the Louisville News; Miss Sadie B. Wilson, of the Nashville Globe; J. D. Bibb, of the Chicago Whip; R. J. Nelson, of the Wasington Eagle; J. E. Mitchell, of the St. Louis Argus; W. J. Roberson, of the Detroit Independent and Madam Bagley, of the Garrison.

Among the delegates who took part in the proceedings and were helpful in the interpretations of the rules, and in throwing light on debates was Editor Vann, of the Pittsburg Courier. The president of the Association and many of the members were proud to have his keen judicial mind and clear statement of facts for help in the business of the meeting. The officers made fine reports. The president's address was announced as a practical masterpiece and the members of the Association were requested to give it the greatest publicity. Editor Barnett, of the A. N. P. Services, promised to give the address, the widest circulation through his release system.

Officers

All the old officers were reelected by acclamation as follows:

Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Atlanta, Ga., president.

Robert J. Nelson, Wilmington, Del., vice president.

Joseph Blackburn Bass, Los Angeles, Cal., second vice president.

Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., corresponding secretary.

I. Willis Cole, Louisville, Ky., recording secretary.

E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, Pa., treasurer.

Miss Jeanette Carter, Washington, D. C., auditor.

J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo., chairman executive committee.

Melvin J. Chisum, Chicago, Ill., field secretary.

Time of meeting was changed from February to April by amending the constitution. The constitution was amended on the motion of P. B. Young, of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Mr. Young is one of the brightest editors in the country and gets out possibly the cleanest and best edited journal of his group in America. He was of invaluable service in the meetings of the Association.

Place of Meeting

After a heated contest between Louisville and Milwaukee, Louisville, Ky., was selected on motion of J. Anthony Josey, editor of the Wisconsin Blade Enterprise. The slogan is "On to Louisville in 1928."

Saturday was spent in sight-seeing under the leadership of Field Secretary Melvin J. Chisum. We visited the principle places of interest in the city, among them being the Chicago Tribune Building, the Douglas National Bank, the Binga State Bank and the South Side Boys' Foundation. The Insull interest furnished a free bus service for the pleasure of the members of the Association.

Newspapers—1927

National Negro Press Association.

AN INTELLIGENT PROGRAM

When the National Negro Press Association met recently for three days in Chicago, very few people expected any startling or unusual proposals and recommendations to emanate therefrom. Ordinarily the messages to the Race released by these conventions and similar assemblages consist of outworn platitudes, glittering generalities and hoary commonplaces. It is customary to give such programs a cursory glance and emitting a heavy sigh allow them to flutter gently into the waste paper basket with regrets that so much good paper has been wasted. But the recommendations of the National Negro Press Association this year, are unusual and challenging and will unquestionably do much to elevate Negro journalism to a much higher plane in the esteem of the Race and the world.

We find in the program many proposals and recommendations that indicate a keen appreciation and a deep insight into some of our most serious problems. For instance the recommendation that Negro physicians distribute themselves in the rural as well as the urban centers is a timely suggestion, and no less sound and timely is the proposal to discourage migration beyond the normal and to encourage the agricultural activities of Negroes. In this latter connection something might well have been said about the urgent necessity of co-operation marketing among Negro farmers, but that is of secondary importance to the curbing of careless migration and the abandonment of country for city where the future of the Negro population is uncertain and the present somewhat precarious.

The most surprising and encouraging commitment of all was that relating to politics: "That the Negro press shall take no part in partisan politics but await political developments, and deal with issues as they best serve the interests of the whole group." When the history of the Negro press is written this resolution will be looked upon as a turning point; the Great Divide between the old, slavish, venal partisan politics and the new, independent, intelligent political action dictated by the real needs of the group rather than those of unscrupulous individuals. It was high time that the political world was informed that a New Negro had arisen in journalism as elsewhere.

No less timely and appropriate was the reference to the necessity for encouraging Negro authors. Today there are a number of capable literary craftsmen in our group. If we would have them fairly and faithfully interpret the Race, we must support them as we support our churches, our fraternal organizations and our various societies. At present they must look almost exclusively to white publishers and only what white readers will purchase is accepted for publication. Very often what is accepted by these white publishers is distasteful to the Negro reading public. The Negro press has now reached the stage where it is able to support Negro writers in larger numbers than formerly and give better reward for work accepted than at any time in the past. It should not hesitate to do so.

Another excellent recommendation is that to substitute education for agitation in attempting to solve many of our problems. This is in keeping with the temper of the times. We need more careful investigation, analysis, criticism and explanation, and less wild and futile denunciation which so often defeats its purpose. In this connection the Press Association pledges itself to "encourage complete development and interpretation of Negro history as is typified by the work of Dr. Carter G. Woodson," and makes a plea for "stalwart diplomacy" in interracial relations as the proper approach.

While we are told that "the Negro should be encouraged to enter business of every character" and that economic freedom is "the immediate need of the Negro," a clear, if brief, indication of method would have been in order. Shall the Negro gain economic freedom by competitive or co-operative business? That is the big question facing the peoples of the world today as they stand at the crossroads bewildered. The Negro is not outside of the world, he is a part of it. Like every other group he is profoundly affected by the economic trend. Whatever policies he adopts and attempts to execute are bound to be influenced by the activities of the world about him. While other people are seriously discussing the news for a new economic policy in order to free the workingman from the impersonal New Feudalism of the machine age, the Negro cannot be satisfied with a mere statement of the necessity of economic freedom. In this great fight, as in any other duel, the challenged must name his weapon.

The Pittsburgh Courier is committed to this program outlined by the National Negro Press Association. Indeed we have been carrying out such a program for some years, as our army of readers will readily testify. It is earnestly hoped that the Negro press throughout the nation will execute as faithfully this program it has adopted.

COUNT US OUT

Editorial, N. Y. Amsterdam News

Without in any way seeking to reflect discredit upon the National Negro Press Association, which met last week in Chicago, The Amsterdam News is no longer a member of it, and its editor could not have been rightfully elected to its executive committee, as reported by Lester Walton in Sunday's World.

The Amsterdam News sees a grave need for an organization similar in name to that of the National Negro Press Association, but with vastly different functions. It believes that such an association should concern itself with the collection and distribution of news and not in meeting once or twice a year to discuss questions which, after all is said and done, have but little or no effect on the progress of the Negro press. It believes that such an association should operate for the benefit of all of its members and not for the benefit of a few of them. It believes that membership should be vested in newspaper properties and not individuals—many of whom have no connection with newspapers—and in officials who misuse the authority delegated to them, and misrepresent the conclusions reached by the association.

Especially is the latter statement true when national election time approaches; when The Amsterdam News has every reason to believe that officials and agents of the association barter away the prestige, good-will and opinion of the Negro press to political parties for their own gain; or when, in a fight like that being waged by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, its weight is thrown in on the side of the Pullman Company, to the detriment of a worthy Negro organization.

THE PRESS CONVENTION

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Negro Press Association was held in Chicago last week. This gathering of the members of the Fourth Estate was one of the largest ever held by this forward looking group of newspaper men.

The business meetings were of a high order and the various phases of newspaper work discussed in the several sessions indicated that the subjects discussed had been carefully thought out.

The public health meeting held was especially interesting and of outstanding value to the persons gathered. One of the speakers was the Hon. Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company. Mr. Insull is a man of great wealth and vast business interests. He attended this public meeting because he is interested in the well being of the people of Chicago without regard to race. His words of advice given out of the abundance of his experience, were such as could be profitably taken into the lives of those who heard him. He came not with any patronizing attitude; he spoke as a man would speak who had a message he wished to impress on those in whom he had a deep interest.

Mr. Insull is a philanthropist of the unostentatious kind. He is the kind of a giver of good things and a doer of the deeds who does not let his right hand know what his left hand doeth. An example of his practical philanthropy is the boys club known as the South Side Boys Foundation. When the attention of Mr. Insull was brought to the fact that there was no boys' club in Chicago he gathered about him a few of his friends who had a survey made of the conditions affecting the colored boys of Chicago. The result of his interest is the fine club house for boys on Michigan avenue. Mr. Insull feels that the boys of our race should have the same uplifting environment white boys have with the result that he saw to it that the present boys' club in Chicago, where the boys of our race can go, is well equipped, properly manned, and in every way a highly creditable institution.

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it was incumbent upon them to lend their aid in its maintenance. He is right and the least that the colored people of Chicago, with their large population, could do would be to generously support this fine club which will mean so much in the making of the future men of the race.

Mr. Insull made an impression on all those who heard him as being a man of lofty principles, one who goes about doing good. The people of Chicago should, and we are sure do, appreciate the sterling worth, the sturdy manhood, of this examplar of real Christianity.

CHICAGO'S LACK OF HOSPITABLE CO-OPERATION

The National Negro Press Association has just adjourned its twenty-eighth session, one of the most successful in the history of the organization. But its success in no sense was because of the Negroes of Chicago. Our success was rather in spite of them. But the Association is proud to announce to the public that the twenty-eighth session was the most helpful and successful in the life of the institution.

Newspapers were represented from Rhode Island to California and from New York to Tampa, Florida. There was no lack of interest manifested in the sessions. But colored Chicago was profoundly lacking in those essentials of co-operation and hospitality necessary to insure social and economic growth, or racial consciousness and development.

Chicago has ten Negro newspapers and only four of them paid their dues, or affiliated in any way with their brethren of the Press while in their city. The Whip, The Light, The Defender and The Plaindealer paid their membership fees, but The Defender sent no representatives and took no part in the proceedings. It so isolated itself, in spite of the fact that its editor was advertised as chariman of the local committee. The editor of the World's Greatest Weekly took no part in entertaining his brethren, or making it pleasant for them while his guests. He actually refused to stand in line with the Negro editors when lined up before his office door to have their pictures taken. Yet he advertised to the world that he was chairman of the committee whose duty it was to preside at the public exercises on Thursday night.

He was not present and sent no excuse, nor suggested a substitute. When brother editors called at his office, according to program, both the editor and business manager of the World's Greatest Weekly refused to permit their Caucasian faces to appear on the picture with the other members of the Association. Secretary Chisum, by force, pulled the business manager in front of the camera, and he was taken against his will, but Bob Abbott pulled back, like the average Negro does when he is in custody of a policeman and flatly refused to grace the picture with his Caucasian face and Poro hair. Bob did not appear at the public exercises, though it was his duty to preside and introduce the Governor, who was to deliver the welcome address. The Governor was detained unavoidably, but sent a letter of regrets and designated the Honorable Edward H. Wright, a member of the Public Service Commission, to appear in his place and welcome the guests to the great state of Illinois. But the editor of the World's Greatest Weekly is a bigger man than the Governor of Illinois. Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago, and the Honorable Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company and the largest utility magnate in the world, were on the program. Both appeared and thanked the Association for the opportunity to do mankind a service, and to appreciate the honor conferred upon them by giving them the opportunity. But the editor of the World's Greatest Weekly and his business manager, who were on the program, did not appear and sent no excuse and were too busy ward-heeling in ward meetings to think of service to humanity. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the Department of Health of Howard University, journeyed all the way from the nation's capital to appear on the program, as a recognition of the value of the Press, and to fill an opportunity to render a service, but the distinguished staff of the World's Greatest Weekly felt that they would be more at home in a ward meeting than they would among a guest so distinguished and so capable of a wider service.

We do not know whether it was downright stupidity or meanness why the local Negro doctors staged a banquet on the night of the Association's health program. These men, who live on Negroes and preach co-operation, not only failed to attend the Press Association or to extend to it the usual courtesies of gentlemen, but undertook to decoy away from the Association meetings their guest, Dr. Jackson. They had the affront to send one of their number down to the Friday night meeting to inform Dr. Jackson that the banquet was waiting for him; this, too, in spite of the fact that Dr. Bundesen, the Health Commissioner, was in charge of the Association's health program on health night. Instead of co-operating, one of their number appeared and told Dr. Jackson, "We's a'waiting fer you."

It was impossible to get Chicago colored people out to either of the Association's public meetings until Saturday night, at which time Field Secretary Chisum gave a free feed. Until that hour we could only get a few of the horny sons of Ham in overalls to attend our public meetings, but Saturday night when the banquet was staged at the Appamattox Club, the elite in great numbers, decorated in their tuxedo and swallow-tail coats were much in evidence.

The spirit of co-operation, nor race pride had any effect on the Chicago colored brother—nothing but the opportunity to seem rather than to be, could move Rameses. The Negro business and professional men who live on Negro support did not have the time to be hospitable to their guests, though their guests were the newspaper men of their group in this country.

They did not seem to realize that the failure or success of the Association was Chicago's failure or success, and not the Association's job. The Press Association is the most helpful agency in the country for Negro life ,and the Negro, or set of Negroes who are ashamed to be identified with the institution only reflect their own ignorance and demonstrate their unfitness to wear either the social or economic honors they deny their brethren. The man or set of men who feel because of a little temporary success they should isolate themselves from the masses, only deceive their own vanity, and will wake up too late some day to find out their mistake and that in spite of their efforts to get away from their race, they are tagged with the common herd. The value of the Press is not going to be measured by the big metropolitan weeklies that issue scandal by the volume each week, but by the average weekly that develops moral, economic and political growth. Self-appraised intelligence and vaunted culture will not take any of us anywhere, but real manhood and co-operation will plant us firmly in the industrial, economic and political life of the country.

The worth of the race is not going to be measured by the college-bred man, the professional cult or the talented ten, but by the average industrious, common sense herd that contributes wealth, material and immaterial to the national life. The man who is educated so highly or whose flitting wealth removes him from the greatest service he might render humanity will fail in the end, and will wake up to find out, too late in the game, that he mistook the polish for the diamond.

The house built upon sand will fall and in like manner the men who live to serve themselves must find out in the end they lived in vain.

It is a happy thought that there are people in Chicago hospitable enough to recognize that Negro institutions are part of the thought, conscience, wealth, character and respectability of the nation and deserve a most cordial entertainment when among them. Through the good offices of our Field Secretary, we had the use of the Appamattox Club, which is composed of some of the best men and brightest minds in the country; a free bus ride over the city; a free banquet, and many of the delegates, coming from a distance, operators of small papers, expenses were taken care of.

The Press Association will not charge Chicago with the failure of the educated colony of Chicago to rise to the dignity of the occasion, but will content itself to know that the great volume of the common people of Chicago, both black and white, were glad to receive us and to entertain us.

it was incumbent upon them to lend their aid in its maintenance. He is right and the least that the colored people of Chicago, with their large population, could do would be to generously support this fine club which will mean so much in the making of the future men of the race.

Mr. Insull made an impression on all those who heard him as being a man of lofty principles, one who goes about doing good. The people of Chicago should, and we are sure do, appreciate the sterling worth, the sturdy manhood, of this examplar of real Christianity.

CHICAGO'S LACK OF HOSPITABLE CO-OPERATION

The National Negro Press Association has just adjourned its twenty-eighth session, one of the most successful in the history of the organization. But its success in no sense was because of the Negroes of Chicago. Our success was rather in spite of them. But the Association is proud to announce to the public that the twenty-eighth session was the most helpful and successful in the life of the institution.

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Newspapers and Magazines - 1927 National Negro Press Association.

The Ravings of an Ingrate and Renegade

An Open Letter to William Warley, Editor of The Louisville News

My dear Sir:—

As President of the National Negro Press Association, I do not think you attack on the Association of which you are a member, deserves the dignity of my attention, but inasmuch as you are a member I think it is my duty to the public to advise it what manner of man you are, and how unworthy you are of the gratitude that the public is bestowing upon you by reason of your dilemma in Kentucky; all of which you are responsible for by having too much mouth, as you have had, in willfully misrepresenting the Press Association. I have just read your savage attack upon the Chicago meeting of our Association of which you were a member, participated in, and received benefits from. You knew the character and usefulness of the meeting before you left your home to attend it, and with full knowledge that it was no good, you came along to Chicago, invested your money and lost your time.

First, when you libel the Association as you have been guilty of libeling the courts, you knew well that the rules of the Association prevented its members from attacking the Association or one another, and you uttered and published what you knew to be libel in the teeth of these rules, and in doing so you laid the foundation for your expulsion from the Association.

Second, your attack on the President or any other member or officer of the Association will go unnoticed and unanswered for the reason you have a mania for telling lies and uttering falsehoods and misrepresentations against your neighbor. It's a weakness you can't overcome.

Third, you undertook to magnify those who tried to block the success of the Association, and discredit those who contributed to its success.

Fourth, when you stated that Mr. Insull waited two or three hours for an audience to speak to, you willfully and deliberately uttered what you knew was wholly false, for the purpose of injuring the Association of which you were a member; not exercising common sense enough to know that if you tore the Association down, you tore yourself down.

Fifth, you tried to play up Mr. Chisum as the whole concern simply because he gave you $100 that he raised as Field Secretary to help you get out of a dilemma that you had fallen into by having too much mouth.

Sixth, you said that the meeting was the worst in the history of the Association; this is a matter of your personal judgment, which goes but a little way in this country. You said that the Association did not even resolute. It approved questions submitted in the President's address, and you voted for them, and in order to remind you and let you see how deliberately you misrepresent the truth, we publish them here for your information.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

The Association in an address to the public should stress its position on the following questions:

First—Disfranchisement in the South.
Second—Segregation in public offices.
Third—Jim-crowism.
Fourth—More political recognition for our group.
Fifth—Reduction of representation in Congress in proportion.
Sixth—Prohibition.
Seventh—Larger representation in the Consular Service.
Eighth—The elimination of the photograph discrimination on applications for positions in the classified services.
Ninth—A plank in the platform of all political organizations, demanding a free ballot and fair count, and uniform suffrage qualifications throughout the states and a larger opportunity for labor in the industries of the country.
Tenth—Suppression of lynch law.

You know you lied when you said that the President of the Association said nothing about lynching, injustice, politics and the like, yet you came to the Association asking us to help you out of a libel suit, when you had in your heart at the moment falsehood, misrepresentation and libel against those who were contributing their cash to relieve you from the crime for which you had been convicted, yielding to your story that you had been persecuted because you were a Negro.

Seventh, if the officers were so bad and the Association so worthless why did you vote to re-elect the officers and invite the Association to your home? Did you invite us to your home for the purpose of further insulting us? Have you the intelligence to perceive that your article was an insult to the people that you have asked to be your guests?

Eighth, are you mad because the Association did not contribute to you but $30.00 in the public collection? Your conduct proves conclusively that you did not deserve it, and a man who will accept the courtesy, hospitality and beneficence of a host and then go out and deliberately lie on the host, is a ningrate, and is not entitled to membership in the Association.

You received $130.00 from the Association, which in a way condoned your crime for which you had been convicted. The $100.00 that Secretary Chisum gave you was raised by him as Secretary of the Association, and if he had not given it to you, he would have turned it into the Association. The $30.00 taken up by public collection in the Association, you know all about it, and your tirade of slander, libel and misrepresentation against the people who gave you this $130.00 demonstrates conclusively your unfitness for membership in the Association, and the justness of the verdict of the Kentucky court against you.

Tenth, if you had anything against the Association, or your opinion was such as you expressed in your paper, February 26th, you should not have come, you should not have participated in its proceedings, you should not have accepted the $130 of its funds. Nothing but a coward, an ingrate and an apostate would have accepted the charity of a host, then assassinate the host from the back in the dark, like the coward who assassinates and stabs character from ambush.

The Association is a great institution, rendering great service, yet it admits that it cannot reach those of your type and character. There are always camp followers who follow for the crumbs, and your only business at the Association was to get what you could get out of it, then go away and misrepresent it. You have not injured the Association any, you have only injured yourself and forfeited that sympathy we had for you, and changed our opinion from the status that you

were possibly persecuted in Kentucky to the realization that you were properly prosecuted. We are coming to Kentucky and we are going to have a good meeting; and your neighbors will be ashamed of you, and you will feel like sneaking off in a corner and hiding your face from all honest men who love the truth. We commend you with charity to the Master who forgives the vilest sinner and ingrate.—(In another column of this issue we carry the puerile attack of an ungrateful man.)

Yours respectfully,
B. J. DAVIS,
President National Negro Press Association.

THE NATONAL NEGRO PRESS

The evolution of the Negro Press has been slow but persistent. Among the pioneers were some of our most self-sacrificing patriots, although most of them are numbered among our "forgotten worthies." They faced the contempt, contumely and persecution of their adversaries on the one hand, and the indifference of those whose rights they championed on the other.

Theirs was a thankless task filled with perils. They evisted in the face of w ant and lived on the verge of vangabondage for the cause they loved. Yet they persisted. The very life blood of these primitive but pricely men and women vitalized the issues they waged and supported. They were born journalists, spiritualized with a frenzied passion for this calling. From such a rugged, sincere ancestry, with its background of perseverance and traditions of honor and faithful trust has descended the present Fourth Estate.

The National Negro Press is no longer an experiment or an adventure but an indispensible, permantly established institution whose mission is, or should be, not solely to disseminate news but, most especially, to mold and influence public opinion and focus its attention and interest, irresistably, with courage, foresight, candor, clarity, dignity and force, upon our more important problems; to foster tolerance between the races to encourage industry, thrift, education; to emphasize true cultural values; to support our business enterprises; to fight everlastingly for the rights of all oppressed peoples, but primarily for our own.

The National Negro Press, in the main, has justified its existence bv doing all of these things enumerated, which justly entitles it to the universal support of the people, financial as well as moral. Whether we take cognizance of the fact or not our newspapers reflect credit or discredit upon us in just proportion or disproportion as our support or failure to support those displaying an ambition to reach the highest standards of modern journalism. It augurs well, then, that the progressive leaders of the craft are assembled in convention in Chicago this week to deliberate, advise and plan that we may have a better, bigger and more potent Negro Press.

The CHICAGO BEE extends a hearty and cordial welcome to the members of the craft with the hope that the concrete results of its sessions will presage good and permanent improvement and reforms in keeping with if not in advance of the aggressive spirit of the times.

PRESS ASSOCIATION ADDRESSES THE COUNTRY

Chicago, March 5—(By The ANP)—In a set of resolutions "address to the country" adopted by the members of the National Negro Press Association at its annual meeting which closed here Saturday evening with an elaborate banquet attended by 75 people, members of the Negro race were urged to cooperate along every line of endeavor for the general advancement of the race and the press pledged itself to promote at all times the progress of the Negro in business, education, health, racial solidarity, politils and at the same time seek to eradicate "Jim Crowism" and foster inter-racial cooperation and the study of Negro history.

The sessions which just closed were from a newspaperman's point of view the most profitable in the sixteen years history of the association. The members on the program came prepared to discuss their subjects thoroughly and inficiently, especially was this true of E. W. Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, who advocated better remuneration and support of news agancies such as The Associated Negro Press, and Robert J. Nelson who pleaded for higher standards in the profession and Mrs. Joseph Spears-Bass of the California Eagle who spoke on the place of the woman in journalism.

The feature of the meeting was the annual address delifered by Presidena Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent who outlined a program to promote the power of the press and the advancement of the Negro in Journalism. Rivalling the president's address was thaa of Dr Algernon B Jackson, Howard University, on health conditions among members of our group.

Of special interest to the editors were the talks on advertising and advertising agencies among which was a speech by the manager of the Hamilton B. Ziff Company, which specializes in placing ads in Negro papers. There was considerable difference of opinion concerning the merits of the advice given by this speaker and several publishers spoke condemning the contracts with the Ziff corporaaion.

The delegates, coming from 25 states, were royally entertained Saturday evening at a banquet at the beautiful Appomattox Club by by Melvin J. Chism, field secretary of the Association. Mr. Chisum, who had charge of the arrangements for the local committee of which Robert S. Abbott had been named chairman, provoided, through the courtesy of B. I. Budd, president of the North Shore Electric Lines, a fleet of luxurious busses conveyed the delegates on visits to ahe Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Defender, the Associated Negro Press, the Binga State Bank the Douglass National Bank, and various other enterprises of interest as well as on a sight-seeing tour of the city.

The address to the country, formulated by a committee headed by Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, was as follows

1. HEALTH—We recommend that the Negro physicians distribute themselves to the rural districts as well as to the urban centers.

2 MIGRATION—That migration of the Negro should be discouraged beyond the point of normal distribution all over the country. That the Negro should increase his holding of farm lands and enlarge his argricultural activities.

3. BUSINESS — That the Negro should be encouraged to enter business of every character.

4. PULPIT AND PRESS—That the Negro pulpit and the Negro Press are the reliable sources and exponents of public opinion.

5. POLITICS — That the Negro Press shall take no part in partisan politics but await political developments, and deal with issues as they best serve the interesas of the whole group.

6. ECONOMIC FREEDOM— The Negro Press is committed to the conviction that the immediaae need of the Negro as a group is Economic Freedom.

7. EDUCATION—The Negro Press commits itself to a program of education, moral, spiritual and intellectual, rather than agitation as a solution of manifold injusticies, including lynching.

8. NERO HISTORY—The Negro Press pledges itself to encourage a complete development and interpretation of Negro History as is typified by the work of Dr. Carter G. Woodson

9. INTERRACIAL RELATIONS—The Negro Press asserts that the proper approach to matters of interracial relations must be governed by a stadwart diyuomacy born of the circumstances and prevailing conditions of the given age.

9a. NEGRO AUTHORS—The Negro Press recommends that we encourage our Negro authors to further creative expression and expansion.

10. JIM CROW—The Negro Press cannot accept Jim Crow practices as being economically sound or politically expedient.

11.—SOLIDARITY — The Negro Press Association commits itself in honorable compact to the persistent prosecution of the foregoing principles.

Respectfully submitted,
Committee on Address to the Country

Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier, Chairman.
Joseph D. Bibb, Chicago Whip.
P. B Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide
Charles S. Johnson, Opportunity
W. B. Driver, Birmingham Truth
Mrs. Cresta Taylor, Cleveland Call
Charles Shaw, Chicago Bee
D. J. Hall, National Baptist Publishing Board
J. E. Wood
J. A. Josey, Winsconsin Blade.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

National Negro Press Associations.

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING WORST IN HISTORY

DOES NOTHING CONSTRUCTIVE--- DOSEN'T EVEN "RESOLUTE"

Insull, Millionaire Philanthropist, Waits Two Hours To Address It---Bob Abbot Pays It No Mind

MELVIN CHISIUM SAVES AFFAIR FROM BEING FIZZLE

Chicago, Feb. 21.—What is said to be the worst meeting in its history of 28 years, was one held by the National Negro Press Association last week in Chicago.

Nothing constructive was done not one idea advanced that woul dhelp members of the craft who had journeyed hundreds of miles to be present in the hope of getting something of information or inspiration. The three days scheduled as the time necessary to discuss questions and problems of importance and value to publishers and editors were absolutely wasted as far as the Association is concerned.

Nearly all the editors who journeyed to the Press meeting stopped at the Vincennes Hotel and it was there at meals, in the lobby or in their rooms they talked shop and swapped experiences and thereby derived any benefits for being away from their business and spending car fare and board bill money. Friday was the only day allotted to the business and it was nearly all taken in debating recommendations of the credential committee.

It was desired by a clique that two members, not newspaper men, be dropped from the list. Three hours were spent deciding that point. Meanwhile ideas of circulation, advertising, news service, reducing costs, etc. were never mentioned.

Small politics, "you flatter me—I flatter you" and apple sauce were the order of the day.

The meetings were held at the Appomattox Club. Mr. B. J. Davis presided with the air of one who would rather be king among dogs than a dog among kings. In other words Bro. Davis would rather be president of a Press Association that means nothing and does nothing with a few followers than be a floor member of a Real press Association that stood for something by virtue of a live membership, if nothing else.

It is small wonder more men do not attend the meetings as they evidently know nothing will be done.

Most Negro organizations at least "resolve" or "resolute" but this Press Association did not even resolve or denounce or recommend. Lynching, injustice, politics—no issue of the day was mentioned.

Many brainy men and women were there, for example Mitchell, of St. Louis; Labney of Cincinnati; Nelson of Washington, D. C.; Vann of Pittsburgh; Bibb of Chicago; Barnett of Chicago; Melvin Chisum; Rhodes of Philadelphia. How they sat and let the Press Association with all its possibilities retograde into a Ben-Davis—Henry Allen Boyd confab is a mystery.

The public meetings were poorly advertised. The local committee headed by Hon. Robert S. Abbott of the Defender did not function at all. One night Mr. Samuel Insull, millionaire philarthropist, a man who refuses invitations to speak to some of the greatest bodies in the world—even the U. S. Senate can hardly make him talk—was on the program to speak to the Negro Press Association. He came and waited two hours but made his speech which he evidently changed to, The Value of Time.

One wag made the point that Insull with millions could come and wait two hours but Bob Abbott was too big to give two minutes. With all due respect to Mr. Insull, in the light of what the Press Association did and said Mr. Abbott was the wiser.

The National Negro Press Association's Chicago meeting was a fizzle. The only bright spot in it was the activity of Mr. Melvin J. Chisum.

Mr. Chisum worked night and day to make something of it. He gave a banquet of big proportions at the Appomattox Club, he furnished sightseeing busses for the visitors, he did all in his power to make members forget they had wasted time and money.

The next meeting is scheduled for Louisville, Ky. Here's hoping it will be worth while.

Address of the National Negro Press Association to the Country

The Committee on Address to the Country, after due deliberation and careful consideration, submits the following recommendations to the country:

"HEALTH—We recommend that the Negro physicians distribute themselves to the rural districts as well as to the urban centers.

"MIGRATION—That migration of the Negro should be discouraged beyond the point for normal distribution all over the country. That the Negro should increase his holding of farm lands and enlarge his agricultural activities.

"BUSINESS—That the Negro should be encouraged to enter business of every character.

"PULPIT AND PRESS—That the Negro pulpit and the Negro press are the reliable sources and exponents of public opinion.

"POLITICS—That the Negro press shall take no part in partisan politics, but await developments, and deal with issues as they best serve the interests of the whole group.

"ECONOMIC FREEDOM—The Negro press is committed to the conviction that the immediate need of the Negro as a group is Economic Freedom.

"EDUCATION—The Negro press commits itself to a program of education—moral, spiritual and intellectual—rather than agitation as a solution of manifold injustices, including lynching.

"NEGRO HISTORY—The Negro press pledges itself to encourage complete development and interpretation of Negro history as is typified by the work of Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

"INTERRACIAL RELATIONS—The Negro press asserts that the proper spread to matters of interracial relations must be governed by a stalwart diplomacy born of the circumstances and prevailing conditions of the given age.

"NEGRO AUTHORS—The Negro press recommends that we encourage our Negro authors to further creative expression and expansion.

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Mrs. Cresta Taylor, Cleveland Call.
Charles Shaw, Chicago Bee.

D. J. Hull, Nat'l. Bapt. Pub. Board.
J. E. Wood.
J. A. Josey, Wisconsin Blade."

28th Annual Session National Negro Press

Next Annual Convention To Be Held in Louisville, Ky., in April, 1928

Dear Christian Friend:

The Twenty-eighth Annual Session of the National Negro Press Association has just closed in Chicago, Illinois. It was a very successful coming together of men and women of the fourth estate. Chicago gave a wonderful entertainment. I am officially notifying you that the officers elected for the ensuing year resulted in the following:

B. J. Davis, president, Atlanta, Ga.; R. J. Nelson, first vice president, Washington, D. C.; Jos. Bass, second vice president, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. Washington Rhodes, treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry A. Boyd, corresponding secretary, Nashville, Tenn.; I. Willis Cole, recording secretary, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. E. Tittle, assistant recording secretary, Nashville, Tenn.; J. E. Mitchell, chairman, executive committee, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Jeannette Carter, auditor, Washington, D. C.; J. Finley Wilson, honorary president, Washington, D. C.; M. J. Chisum, field secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The minutes of the Association will be compiled and printed at an early date. The recording secretary and his assistant have made this firm promise that the minutes will not be delayed, so that every member may have first-hand information about such legislation and action as resulted from this Chicago meeting. I am asking for full cooperation on the part of all newspapers and magazines in the United States. Our next annual convention will be held in Louisville, Ky. during the month of April, 1928.

Yours truly,

HENRY A. BOYD, Secretary.

Another Convention.

The National Editorial Association will hold its 1928 convention in Memphis. This is another meeting of the kind that adds prestige to a city.

Probably Memphis will get more newspaper advertising out of the convention of editors than would be possible through any other source. We have all the facilities for handling big meetings of national or international character. We have splendid public buildings, fine homes, good streets, a park system that is excelled by few big cities, and many show places of interest.

An inspection of the industrial plants located in Memphis and its vicinity is well worth the while of any body of men interested in American progress. The editor who isn't interested in the progress of the nation is the exception.

We have so many things to show the editors that when they return to their homes they will feel it their duty to tell their readers about them. We know that we can "deliver the goods," so we are sure of ourselves when we invite any big convention to Memphis.

Practically the entire country now realizes that the term "Convention City of the South," as applied to Memphis, is not an exaggeration. Now that the people of other sections know what we have to offer, we invite them to come on and enjoy it.

Constructive Programme Is Outlined By Press Ass'n

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—Outlining a constructive programme for the race, in which the Negro pulpit and the Negro press were urged to join in being exponents of public opinion, the Committee on Address to the Country submitted the following recommendations to the country as a climax to the meeting of the Negro Press Association held here last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The recommendations follow:

1. HEALTH — We recommend that the Negro physicians distribute themselves to the rural districts as well as to the urban centers.

2. MIGRATION — That migration of the Negro should be discouraged beyond the point of normal distributions all over the country. That the Negro should increase his holding of farm lands and enlarge his agricultural activities.

3. BUSINESS—That the Negro should be encouraged to enter business of every character.

4. PULPIT AND PRESS—That the Negro pulpit and the Negro press are the reliable sources and exponents of public opinion.

5. POLITICS—That the Negro press shall take no part in partisan

Constructiv

(Continued from Page 1)

politics, but await political developments, and deal with issues as they best serve the interests of the whole group.

6. ECONOMIC FREEDOM—The Negro press is committed to the conviction that the immediate need of the Negro as a group is economic freedom.

7. EDUCATION — The Negro press commits itself to a program of education — moral, spiritual and intellectual—rather than agitation as a solution of manifold injustices, including lynching.

8. NEGRO HISTORY — The Negro Press pledges itself to encourage a complete development and interpretation of Negro history as is typified by the work of Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

9. INTERRACIAL RELATIONS —The Negro press asserts that the proper approach to matters of interracial relations must be governed by a stalwart diplomacy born of circumstances and prevailing conditions of the given age.

NEGRO AUTHORS—The Negro press recommends that we encourage our Negro authors to further creative expression and cultural expansion.

10. JIM CROW — The Negro press cannot accept Jim Crow practices as being either economically or politically expedient.

11. SOLIDARITY — The Negro Press Association commits itself in honorable compact to the persistent prosecution of the foregoing principles.

Respectfully submitted,
Committee on Address to the Country,
ROBERT A. VANN,
Pittsburgh Courier, Chairman,
JOSEPH D. BIBB,
Chicago Whip,
P. B. YOUNG,
Norfolk Journal and Guide,
CHARLES S. JOHNSON,
Opportunity Magazine,
W. B. DRIVER,
Birmingham Truth,
MRS. C. TAYLOR,
Cleveland Call,
CHARLES SHAW,
Chicago Bee,
D. J. HULL,
Nat'l Baptist Pub. Board,
J. E. WOOD,
J. A. POSEY,
Wisconsin Blade.

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Nashville, Tenn. March 18, 1927

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R. J. Nelson, 1st Vice Pres., Washington, D. C.

Jos. Bass, 2nd Vice Pres., Los Angeles, Cal.

E. Washington Rhodes, Treas., Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry A. Boyd, Cor. Sec., Nashville, Tenn.

I. Willis Cole, Rec. Sec., Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. A. E. Tittle, Ass't. Rec. Sec., Nashville, Tenn.

St Louis Mo.

Mr. J. E. Mitchell, Chr. Ex. Com.

Miss Jeanette Carter, Auditor, Washington, D. C.

J. Finley Wilson, Honorary Pres., Washington, D. C.

M. J. Chism, Field Sec., Chicago, Illinois.

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Yours truly

Henry A. Boyd.
Secretary

Newspapers and Magazines-1927.

National Negro Press Associations.

N. Y. WORLD
FEB 27 1927

POLITICS BARRED BY NEGRO PRESS AT ANNUAL MEET

Twenty-Eighth Yearly Gathering of the National Association Is Held in Chicago

By Lester A. Walton

That the Negro press shall take no part in partisan politics, but await political developments and deal with issues as they best serve the interests of the whole group, was one of the recommendations made by the National Negro Press Association at its twenty-eighth annual meeting held in Chicago Feb. 17, 18 and 19.

It was the largest and most important gathering of Negro newspaper editors ever held, delegates coming from twenty-five States. The visitors were royally entertained, and Melvin J. Chisum, Field Secretary, had charge of arrangements.

Other Subjects

Other subjects considered in the address to the country formulated by a committee, of which Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, was Chairman, were:

"Health—We recommend that the Negro physicians distribute themselves to the rural districts as well as to the urban centres.

"Migration—That migration of the Negro should be discouraged beyond the point of normal distribution all over the country. That the Negro should increase his holding of farm lands and enlarge his agricultural activities.

"Business—That the Negro should be encouraged to enter business of every character.

"Pulpit and Press—That the Negro pulpit and the Negro press are the reliable sources and exponents of public opinion.

"Economic Freedom—The Negro press is committed to the conviction that the immediate need of the Negro as a group is economic freedom.

"Education—The Negro press commits itself to a program educational, moral, spiritual and intellectual, rather than agitation, as a solution of manifold injustices, including lynching.

"Negro History—The Negro press pledges itself to encourage a complete development and interpretation of Negro history.

"Interracial Relations—The Negro press asserts that the proper approach to matters of interracial relations must be governed by a stalwart diplomacy born of the circumstances and prevailing conditions of the given age.

"Negro Authors—The Negro press recommends that we encourage our Negro authors to further creative expression and expansion.

"Jim Crow—The Negro press cannot accept Jim Crow practices as being economically sound or politically expedient.

"Solidarity—The Negro Press Association commits itself in honorable compact to the persistent prosecution of the foregoing principles."

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Director of the Department of Public Health, Howard University, delivered the principal address on National Health Night. He said in part: "Just so long as we have in America a double racial standard for economic, social and political justice, we shall continue to read American health statistics in two columns, for the health of a nation stands as an index of its civilization.

"Health cannot be regarded as a purely racial matter but a national one, for as small and offensive as they are in many ways, one fine attribute of germs is they draw no color line—even in America."

Other speakers were Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Commissioner of Health, Chicago; Samuel Insull, President of the Commonwealth Edison Company; Dr. H. Llewellyn Harris and N. K. McGill, General Manager of the Chicago Defender.

The sessions were held at the Unity Civic Association Hall, No. 3140 Indiana Avenue, and the Appomattox Club, No. 3632 South Parkway. The banquet to the editors was given at the Vincennes Hotel.

Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent and Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, was re-elected President. Other officers chosen were: Joseph B. Bass, Los Angeles, Cal., Vice President; G. T. Buford, Birmingham, Second Vice President; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Corresponding Secretary; I. Willis Cole, Louisville, Recording Secretary; Melvin J. Chisum, Chicago, Field Secretary; R. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, Treasurer, and Miss Jeanette Carter, Washington, Auditor.

Executive Committee: J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Chairman; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; D. B. Gaines, Little Rock, Ark.; M. Edna Ford, Pueblo, Col.; Robert J. Nelson, Wilmington, Del.; William O. Walker and J. A. G. Lu Valle, Washington; M. D. Potter, Tampa, Fla.; Sol Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; Joseph D. Bibb and Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Mrs. Zenobia H. Bagby, Gary, Ind.; Nick Chiles and W. R. Carter, Topeka, Kan., William Warley, Louisville; H. B. N. Brown, Alexandria, La.; Carl J. Murphy, Baltimore; Monroe Mason, Boston; James A. Ross, Detroit; Charles Sumner Smith, Minneapolis; E. B. Toop, Jackson, Miss., and L. C. Jones, Braxton, Miss.; T. P. Mahammitt, Omaha; T. Thomas Fortune, Trenton, N. J.; George F. King, Wilson, N. C.; William M. Kelley, New York City; H. W. Twine, Muskogee, Okla.; W. P. Dabney, Cincinnati; E. D. Cannady, Portland, Ore.; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia; D. J. Jenkins, Charleston, S. C.; Jake Anderson, McMinnville, Tenn., and W. L. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn.; Clarence F. Starks, Dallas; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond; S. P. Debow, Seattle; J. D. Crook, Milwaukee, and T. Edward Hill, Keystone, W. Va.

Moton Talks on China

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., who is touring the world for his health, left China only a few days before the present international complications over Shanghai came to the surface. The educator, in a letter recently received here, characterizes Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore as "exotically fascinating." He says there is a greater difference between Japan and China than between some European countries.

"Hongkong was particularly interesting and beautiful," Dr. Moton writes. "We all agreed that we had never seen such a wonderfully beautiful harbor as that one. We reached there early in the morning before daybreak and could see the outlines of the large buildings brilliantly illumined against a background of towering mountains. Hongkong is a mountainous island and the houses are built right up the slopes. There at that early hour we could see the lights dotted all the way up to the peaks, making a most impressive sight."

General interest in the little theatre movement in Harlem fostered by the Frogs, a Negro organization, was evidenced on Friday evening, Feb. 18, when prominent members of both races attended the cabaret party given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Frogs at Happy Rhone's Club, Lenox Avenue and 143d Street. Representatives of the Theatre Guild and Broadway stars were among those present.

The proceeds from the affair have been turned over to the Frogs, who plan following building operations, opening a little playhouse at No. 46 West 135th Street in the near future.

Quite a number of plays dealing with Negro life have been presented by amateur organizations in Harlem and environs within recent months. The Krigwa Players gave a creditable performance in the 135th Street branch of the New York Public Library, using an improvised stage, a few weeks ago. On Feb. 21 and 23d, the Sekoni Players, a Negro theatrical organization of Yonkers, appeared in a group of plays in the basement of the library through the courtesy of the Krigwa Players.

Don't Cut Hair in Dark of the Moon, Is Farmer's Advice

Special Despatch to The World

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Feb. 26.—Barbers here are up in the air, so to speak, following the announcement in a local paper by an elderly farmer that hair-bobbing in the dark of the moon was dangerous and conducive to baldness. He pointed out that during the period of total lunar force all saps and liquids are in constant motion and tend to be drawn toward the moon. This, it is declared, tends to cause greatest growth, while the opposite is true of the waning disk. Barbers cry out their shops would thus be crowded half the time and empty part of the time should the moon phases have enough effect on the public's imagination.

JOURNALISTS "ADDRESS THE COUNTRY"

Newspaper Men of 25 States Attend Annual Meeting

Chicago, Feb. 29.—(A. N. P.)—In a set of resolutions "addressed to the country," adopted by the members of the National Negro Press Asociation at its annual meeting, which closed here Saturday evening, with an elaborate banquet attended by 75 people, members of the Negro race were urged to co-operate along every line of endeavor for the general advancement of the race and the press pledged itself to promote at all times the progress of the Negro in business, education, health, racial solidarity, politics, and at the same time, seek to eradicate "Jim Crowism," and foster inter-racial co-operation and the study of Negro history.

The sessions which just closed were from a newspaperman's point of view, the most profitable in the sixteen years of history of the association. The members on the program came prepared to discuss their subjects thoroughly and efficiently, especially was this true of E. W. Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, who advocated better remuneration and support of news agencies such as The Associated Negro Press, and Robert J. Nelson, who pleaded for higher standards in the profession and Mrs. Joseph Spears-Bass of the California Eagle, who spoke on the place of woman in journalism.

To Promote Power of Press

The feature of the meeting was the annual address delivered by President Benjamin J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent, who outlined a program to promote the power of the press and the advancement of the Negro in journalism. Rivaling the president's address was that of Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Howard University, on health conditions among members of our group.

The delegates, coming from twenty-five states, were royally entertained Saturday evening at a banquet at the beautiful Appotomattox Club by Melvin J. Chisum, field secretary of the Association, Mr. Chisum, who had charge of the arrangement for the local committee of which Robert S. Abbott had been named chairman, secured busses in which the delegates visited the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Defender, the Associated Negro Press, the Douglass National Bank, and various other enterprises of interest as well as on a sight-seeing tour of the city.

The address to the country, formulated by a committee headed by Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, was as follows:

1. Health—We recommend that the Negro physicians distribute themselves to the rural districts, as well as to the urban centers.

2. Migration.—That migration of the Negro should be discouraged beyond the point of normal distribution all over the country. That the Negro should increase his holdings of farm lands and enlarge his agricultural activities.

3. Business.—That the Negro should be encouraged to enter business of every character.

4. Pulpit and Press.—That the Negro pulpit and the Negro press are the reliable sources and exponents of public opinion.

5. Politics.—That the Negro Press shall take no part in partisan politics, but await political developments, and deal with issues as they best serve the interests of the whole group.

6. Economic Freedom,—The Negro Press is committed to the conviction that the immediate need of the Negro as a group is Economic Freedom.

7. Education.—The Negro Press commits itself to a program of education, moral, spiritual and intellectual, rather than agitation as a solution of manifold injustices, including lynching.

8. Negro History.—The Negro Press pledges itself to encourage a complete development and interpretation of Negro History as is typified by the work of Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

9. Interracial Relations. The Negro Press asserts that the proper approach to matters of interracial relations must be governed by a stalwart diplomacy born of the circumstances and prevailing conditions of the given age.

9a. Negro Authors. The Negro Press recommends that we encourage Negro authors to further creative expression and expansion.

10. Jim Crow. The Negro Press cannot accept Jim Crow practices as being economically sound or politically expedient.

11. Solidarity. The Negro Press Association commits itself in honorable compact to the persistent prosecution of the foregoing principles.

Newspapers and Magazines.— 1927

National Negro Press Association

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF DATE OF THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION FOR 1927.

Notice is hereby given that the National Negro Press Association meeting for 1927 has been changed from Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 10, 11, 12, to Thursday, Friday, Saturday, February 17, 18, 19. Independent

All members and friends interested in, or who expect to attend the meeting should govern themselves accordingly.

This change is made by order of the President, B. J. Davis, of Atlanta, Georgia. The proxies of those who cannot attend should bear the new date. 2-10-27

The sessions are called to meet at the Vincennes Hotel, 36th Street & Vinceenes Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, February 17, 18, 19. Atlanta, Ga.

B. J. DAVIS, President.
J. E. MITCHELL, Chairman, Ex. Com.
HENRY A. BOYD, Corresponding Sec.

NEGRO PRESS CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, FEB. 10-12

The annual convention of the National Negro Press Association will be held in the city of Chicago at the Vincennes Hotel, Thirty-sixth street and Vincennes avenue, on February 10, 11 and 12, 1927. According to the official call, all newspapers are urged to send a representative to attend this annual convention, as matters of vital moment will be considered and an effort made to adjust the same for the "Highest Development of Negro Journalism." 1-22-27

Those who are already qualified as members in the association, if they find that they cannot be present, should send a proxy designating some one to represent them. This proxy can be made out and mailed Henry A. Boyd, Corresponding Secretary, 447 Fourth avenue North, Nashville, Tenn. Those publications that have not yet enrolled as members may do so by sending either a post office money order or certified bank check for $10 to the Corresponding Secretary's Office. All annual dues for the year are to be paid to the Corresponding Secretary prior to the calling of the meeting to order on February 10, 1927.

AGAINST THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

The press as a whole is the leading exponent of the co-operation of material forces in the national life. There is no factor in race or nation building that contributes more helpfully to the public welfare than newspapers. They preach separately and collectively co-operation and the combination of brain, capital and labor every day. As the common heritage of the people and among themselves they should organize to show their own faith in the gospel they preach. Independent

NEGRO PRESS TO MEET

The National Negro Press Association will meet this year at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 18 and 19. St. Louis Argus 1-21-27

In officially announcing the date of the meeting, President B. J. Davis says: "There are questions of vital importance coming before this session and it is earnestly hoped that all members will be present."

The meeting will be held at the Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes.

In view of these facts, it is a puzzle to us to understand why any newspaper should not adopt a policy to organization among themselves with a view of demonstrating that in union there is strength and in co-operation there are greater profits and more beneficial service than hanging separately. 4-7-27 Atlanta, Ga.

The Independent puts this question to those newspaper editors who knock the National Negro Press Association in their columns and to those who seek to defeat its purposes by isolating themselves and staying away from it. If co-operation and organization is helpful in business and among the other learned professions, why wouldnn't it be helpful and profitable for newspapers to associate themselves together in an organization?

There are five learned professions among men and women—law, medicine, journalism, teaching and the ministry. If the lawyers, the doctors, the ministers and teachers find it necessary to associate themselves together in an association in which no person is admitted to membership, except persons actually engaged in work peculiar to that particular profession, in order to mutually help one another and to develop the highest service of their profession, why shouldn't the editors and newspaper people organize themselves into an association for the development of better and higher journalism? Let our brethren answer these questions in the light of the service man can render by co-operating with his fellow man, and in the philosophy that in union there is strength.

Unless we hang together we will hang separately. The great business enterprises are able to sell their products at a minimum price to the consumer at a minimum profit to themselves because organization has reduced the cost of production to a minimum, by merging many little businesses into one, or a few big businesses.

There is no argument that will hold water against co-operation and the union of material forces for mutual benefit. The cost of every product which man con- has been reduced by the nation of capital and labor larger enterprises. So the newspaper that opposes the National Negro Press Association not only retards the progress of the Association, but undermines its own success. Every newspaper worth while is a race institution and the several newspapers and magazines associated together for a greater development, is a larger and more powerful race institution. The usefulness of a race as a contributor to the world's civilization will be measured by the worth and influence of its institutions in world life.

The newspapers outside of the Association hanging separately and apart can not hope to have any more influence or contribute more worth while to society than those associated together for mutual uplift; thus it stands to reason that if the insurgent papers would get up in the world themselves they must help the regulars up as they climb. There is no permanent foundation or growth based upon demerits. Lasting growth must rest upon merit.

We are largely our brother's keeper, and man can not live for himself alone. He must live for others or he will not live at all, or breathe the spirit of Christian civilization.

Let those who oppose the Press Association show wherein that hanging separately and apart is more helpful and profitable than associating together for mutual help and development.

TIMES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEB 4 1927

PRESS [illegible]ET FEB. 17

Melvin J. Ca[illegible]um, field secretary of the Nationa Negro Press Association, announced today that the three-day annual convention of the association to be held at Chicago will open February 17.

Count Us Out

WITHOUT in any way seeking to reflect discredit upon the National Negro Press Association, which met last week in Chicago, The Amsterdam News is no longer a member of it, and its editor could not have been rightfully elected to its executive committee, as reported by Lester Walton in Sunday's World. Amsterdam News

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS sees a grave need for an organization similar in name to that of the National Negro Press Association, but with vastly different functions. It believes that such an association should concern itself with the collection and distribution of news and not in meeting once or twice a year to discuss questions which, after all is said and done, have but little or no effect on the progress of the Negro press. It believes that such an association should operate for the benefit of all of its members and not for the benefit of a few of them. It believes that membership should be vested in newspaper properties and not in individuals—many of whom have no connection with newspapers—and in officials who misrepresent the conclusions reached by the association.

ESPECIALLY is the latter statement true when national election time approaches; when The Amsterdam News has every reason to believe that officials and agents of the association barter away the prestige, good-will and opinion of the Negro press to political use the authority delegated to them, and parties for their own gain; or when, in a fight like that being waged by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, its weight is thrown in on the side of the Pullman Company, to the detriment of a worthy Negro organization.

Newspapers and Magazines.— 1927

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THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Journalism is one of the learned professions and an organization among the men and women who constitute the profession is just as essential for the higher development of the profession as among the other professions. We are quite certain that there can not be any reasonable objections raised to newspaper men and women associating themselves together for their common good and the higher development of journalism.

All lines of business organize for mutual protection and constructive development.

The lawyers, doctors, preachers, merchants, insurance men, teachers, musicians, mechanics, laborers, bankers and every other class of men get together in leagues or some sort of an association, and it is but fitting that newspaper men should set the same example of union and co-operation since they do more advising that there is success in union and organization and weakness in division and strife.

Every little "one-by-two editor" in the country preaches co-operation in business and advises the race weekly, to get together, because there is strength in union. But darn few of them practice what they preach.

There are, at least, one hundred bona fide Negro newspapers in this country and about sixty-five of them belong to the Press Association. The others are on the outside knocking and criticizing the Association and abusing those who are on the inside putting up the fight of their lives to build for the race an institution worth while.

We have yet to read one sensible reason submitted by an editor, outside of the Association, why he shouldn't be a member, or why newspaper men should not associate themselves together for professional betterment. Not one of the outsiders can give a reason not personal. In every case you will find their plea to be selfishness or personal meanness. In either case, one has the big head, and the other the little head; and one is about as destructive as the other. Neither has the horse sense to see that a strong active newspaper association is a race asset, and when they undertake to lessen the power and influence of the organized newspaper, by staying out of the Association, they expose their own littleness and ignorance. Some of the papers think they are too big to come into the Association and feel that they would help smaller papers to live on easy street with them; but wanting to be the only pebble on the beach, they segregate themselves, by refusing to associate with those who are still struggling in the ditch from which they rose. Then, there are other little pinhead minions, who are so filled with meanness and hatred they are ashamed to come out among those who have views and desire to help the little fellows free themselves from ignorance.

A press association is just as necessary as a bankers' association, bar association, teachers' association, ministers' organization, or a labor union. If any of these moral and material forces want to be felt, or desire to become a potential factor in the national life, it must come through co-operative organization. Each group must strive hard to make its vocation a national asset, and the Negro Press can not prove an exception to this well established rule of human action.

The publications on the outside of the Association can not hurt the papers on the inside without hurting themselves in common. Our fortunes are so interwoven and linked together as a race that one can not rise very high so long as he is in the ditch trying to hold the other down. Kingdoms and governments fall when they get too proud to serve God and humanity and the World's greatest or smallest weekly has no more power of self perpetuation than kingdoms and other big businesses that have perished from the face of the earth in their vanity and self-conceit.

When man or institution gets too big to serve, he or it is riding to a fall.

The only reason that can be given for staying out of the Association by a newspaper is poverty. Ignorance nor learning is an excuse. Those who stay away and criticize the Assoication ought to come into Ethiopia and help us to build such an association, under their leadership, as would appeal to their ethical culture and learning.

We, of the Association, admit that there is room for improvement and invite our critics to join us and enlighten us. We are open for improvement and mutual helpfulness. Hear our Macedonian cry and come over and help us, or shut up, or the people will discover that you have more mouth than brains, and that you are more destructive than constructive. So build a better association than we have or shut up your mouth, before the people call you a self-conceited fool.

THE NEGRO PRESS PASSES THE CENTURY MARK

Slightly more than one hundred years ago the first Negro publication made its appearance in America. It was edited by John B. Russworm of The British West Idies and Samuel Cornish. It was known as The Freedmon's Journal and strange as it may seem, the journal lived and its editors seemed to prosper. Its founder was the first American Negro graduate of a college and he, becoming interested in a colonization movement, finally went to Liberia where he died in the office of Governor of the Province.

Many things have come to pass in the hundred years which have elapsed since the first edition of a Negro newspaper made its appearance in this country. The papers have increased in number and in usefulness, fairly responsible news diseminating agencies have sprung up among us, magazines of the very creditable sort are integral parts of our journalistic life and the Negro press has attained a standing as the champion of the rights of the race which is scarcely to be doubted. But there is still much to be desired for the Fourth Estate as it concerns the race generally, for, when compared with the advancement of many other lines of endeavor of the past hundred years, the progress of the press has been pitifully slow and it is literally true that only the past ten years have marked real progress in a tangible way for that institution.

It is just within the past ten years that these journals have attained anything like the form and content of other journals and even now there are comparatively few of them which enjoy a reputation for thoroughness and efficiency in their make-up and policy. Many of them are still little sheets which contain small mention of individuals rather than editorial policies. The general public, and that is to be readily understood, does not as a general rule rely upon its press with the amount of religiousness as would seem to be the case after the lapse of a hundred years.

It is true that in many sections of America, the South especially, freedom of speech for the Negro editor was a hope rather than a reality. His public was and is sadly limited in education and the effects of slavery had by no means worn off to the extent that there could be the dependence in the leadership of Negroes when it ran or seemed to run counter to the general impressions of others. All of these things seemed to hinder the progress of what is destined to be the greatest single force for good in every section where Negroes reside. But be that as it may, the next hundred years will witness radical changes and decided programs. And in this progress, editors themselves must take the lead and set the pace. Their organizations must become progressive to the extent that telegraphic service will make their sheets uniformly progressive, and their columns interesting. The news must be more generally distributed early enough to make its appearance uniform all over the country. Editors must sense the need of actually taking a stand on matters affecting the race as such, fighting where need be with as well as for the institutions of the race as the occasion seems to arise. But most of all, there must come an awakening of the general mass of Negroes as such to the power and possibilities of their papers and to the service which they render. And truly that service is unique. Negro papers are the main means of recording the deeds of the race. From them all history of this age will be written. They instill and occasion an increase of racial pride by telling of the good deeds of the race. They make sentiment for the race for their readers are not confined to their own race and they are increasingly demanded as the need for a thorough knowledge of the Negro is sensed. The Negro press is a hundred years old but not a hundred years large. It must be made so by those who serve it and those whom it serves.

THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Journalism is one of the learned professions and an organization among the men and women who constitute the profession is just as essential for the higher development of the profession as among the other professions. We are quite certain that there can not be any reasonable objections raised to newspaper men and women associating themselves together for their common good and the higher development of journalism.

All lines of business organize for mutual protection and constructive development.

The lawyers, doctors, preachers, merchants, insurance men, teachers, musicians, mechanics, laborers, bankers and every other class of men get together in leagues or some sort of an association, and it is but fitting that newspaper men should set the same example of union and co-operation since they do more advising that there is success in union and organization and weakness in division and strife.

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Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

New York.

Tattler Suspends

NEW YORK—Failure of the Inter-State Tattler to appear on the newsstands this week confirms the report that disagreement among the editors and publishers—including Benjamin Butler, A. Jackson and Cyril Reid—have caused a break in the organization.

LITERARY CONTESTS

Two magazines, the CRISIS and OPPORTUNITY, respectively, are offering, in 1927 cash prizes in literature and art to people of Negro descent. Literature is the most difficult, universal and influential of the fine arts. It has permanent beauty and value. Prose and verse not only please the imagination and stir the emotion, but they interpret life.

The influence of literature on social and moral reforms is historic. It is the molder of public sentiment and opinion. It expresses and preserves the moods and character of races and nations. Dickens, Macaulay, Mill, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others influenced the thought of their eras. Italy, France, Greece, England, Spain and Germany gave the world its classics in literature and art. Literature has made and unmade wars and parliaments and directed the destinies of nations.

This is a most praiseworthy enterprise then, which encourages the Negro to aspire to greater excellence in literature. If the stimulus of a prize will spur the ambitious novice to a technique of perfection, if it will produce real and enduring stories, books, dramas, essays and songs, if it will eventually establish a new Renaissance in American letters, if its awards will merit and receive the sincere and popular approval of the reading public as well as the selected critics, the ambition of the sponsors of the contests should be gratified and the race and nation will be enriched thereby.

Yet, if none of these results are obtained, and it only serves to awaken and reawaken our geniuses and writers of talent now ground between the upper and nether stones of public neglect and indifference, their efforts will have been not in vain.

We need now a strong, virile literature, not propaganda, spontaneous, born of free and natural impulses, the inspiration of the heart rather than the head, having its own flavor and uninfluenced by the tendencies of the decadent output of our times nor conforming to its ideals or standards.

Dumas dazzled France, Pushkin restored to Russia her language and nationalism and Dunbar is among the immortals. Let us push o

EUGENE GORDON STUDYING NEGRO PRESS EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Mr. Eugene Gordon, the young Negro journalist on the staff of the Boston Post, has agreed to select for The Messenger, a Negro monthly magazine published in New York City, the best editorial appearing in the Negro press each month. In making the selection, Mr. Gordon, who has been studying the Negro press carefully for the last two or three years, will read each week the editorials in all of the principal Negro newspapers published in this country.

When interviewed, he said: "As to my method, I think it will be somewhat as follows: To read carefully each editorial with a view to finding: (1) whether they observe the fundamental and accepted rules of editorial writing; (2) whether, in general, they each present a good rhetorical specimen; (3) whether the writer succeeded in attaining the precise effect he started to attain. That, roughly, indicates my method. It is, of course, subject to many minor changes. I shall accompany each chosen editorial with a statement as to why it was considered 'best.'"

According to the editors of The Messenger, this monthly selection of the best editorial by a trained journalist will do much to bring public attention to the general excellence of editorial writing in the Negro press and doubtless stimulate the wriing of beter editorials. It is a generally accepted fact, say they, that the press is the most importan factor in adult education, and for that reason, the general public should know about the finest expressions of opinion by Negro editors. The first series of editorials being studied by Mr. Gordon covers the four issues for the weeks ending January 8, 15, 22 and 29, and the editorial designated as "best" by Mr. Gordon will appear in the March number of The Messenger, out February 25.

OUR PAPERS ARE 100 YEARS OLD IN PRESENT YEAR

Research Shows We Reach 100th Anniversary In Journalism In Year Of 1927

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Special)—One hundred years have passed since the first publication edited by Negroes in the United States appeared from the press. It was March 16, 1827, when John B. Russwurm brought out the first edition of The Freedom Journal. Such is the subject and text of a especially prepared article appearing in The Amsterdam News, of this city, written by William N. Kelley, its editor, on the one hundredth anniversary of the colored newspaper. He was discussing the matter with the secretary of the National Negro Press Association, Henry Allen Boyd, who was in New York Saturday, the 12th, just four days before the one hundredth anniversary of the colored newspaper.

The facts, as related by Mr. Kelley, and as are well known from research in the archives of history, will be treasured by members of the fourth estate, editors and quill-pushers of America. The data in substance and in a concrete form, as put out by Mr Kelley, shows that the Freedoms Journal was the first colored newspaper established in America. It was born in New York City on March 16, 1827; it was brought into existence or being, it was fashioned and shaped, it was conceived by John B. Russwurm, its first editor, manager and guiding hand. This editor, this man of many parts, was born in Jamaica, B. W. I., in the year of 1799. He had associated with him as publisher, one Samuel Cornish. The two worked, as has often been said, hand in hand, side by side. It developed that Mr. Russwurm also was the first colored graduate from any American college, he finishing in the year 1828, just one year after he ventured upon his journalistic career. After spending some time in America, and some hard work on the Journal, Mr. Russwurm went to Liberia, W. C. A., as he was interested in colonization movement and in the establishment of a Govern-

PULITZER MEDAL GOES TO CANTON DAILY NEWS

Fight to Purify Politics in Mellett Murder Wins.

ST. LOUISAN ALSO WINS

Novel, "Early Autumn," Wins $1,000 Prize in That Class, While the Play, "In Abraham's Bosom," Is Ranked Best.

NEW YORK, May 2.—(AP)—Pulitzer prizes awarded for outstanding work in the fields of journalism and arts by the advisory board of the School of Journalism of Columbia University were announced by President Nicholas Murray Butler today.

The awards were:

Journalism:

A $500 gold medal, "for the most distinguished and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year," to the Canton (Ohio) Daily News, "for its brave, patriotic and effective fight for the purification of municipal politics and for the ending of a vicious state of affairs brought about by collusion between city authorities and the criminal element, a fight which had a tragic result in the assassination of the editor of the paper, Don R. Mellett."

Boston Editorial Best.

To the Boston, (Mass.) Herald, for an editorial entitled "We Submit," by F. Lauriston Bullard, published Oct. 26, 1926, a prize of $500 "for the best editorial written during the year."

To John T. Rogers of the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, $1,000, "for the inquiry leading to the impeachment of Judge George W. English of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Illinois," as "the best example of a reporter's work during the year."

To Nelson Harding of the Brooklyn (N. Y. Daily Eagle, $500, for his cartoon, "Toppling the Idol," published Sept. 19, 1926, as "the best cartoon published in any American newspaper during the year."

Letters:

To Louis Bromfield, $1,000, for his novel, "Early Autumn."

To Paul Green, author of the play, "In Abraham's Bosom," $1,000.

The Augusta News

1104 Ninth Street, Augusta, Ga.

Ernest A. Lyons - - - - Editor

Associate Editors

Rev. Charles E. Tucker.
Rev. J. C. Anderson.
Dr. R. C. Williams.
Dr. R. L. Lockett.
Mrs. C. E. Tucker.
Prof. S. L. Willoughby.

Fourth Estate
New York N.Y.

JUN 11 1927

New wspaper

For "Colored Americans"

The Enterprise, "a weekly newspaper published primarily in the interest of colored Americans," has made its appearance in Sioux City. It has its own plant and is drawing good advertising patronage.

SEES BETTER EDITORIALS IN NEGRO PRESS

Prominent Critic Notes Decided Improvement; Guide Given High Rating

Special to the Journal and Guide

New York, July 14.—"I note a decided improvement in the editorials appearing in the Negro press." So said Mr. Eugene Gordon, Feature editor of the Boston Post, the largest newspaper in New England, while visiting this city recently. "A large number of them," he stated, "are excellently written, and the entire editorial comment appearing in the Negro Press is on a much higher plane than it was a few months ago. Many of these editorials are among the best being written in this country today."

For the past six months Mr. Gordon has been making a monthly selection of the best editorials appearing in the Negro Press for the Messenger, a Negro magazine published in New York City. His contributions to The Messenger on this important subject have attracted nation-wide attention and approbation. Negro editors await with keen interest the publication in The Messenger of his monthly appraisals. The editorials are judged by him on the basis of clearly indicated source, appropriate presentation, success in aim, correct structure, effective and appropriate style adequate title, and accomplishment of purpose.

In the past six months Mr. Gordon has mentioned 80 Negro editorials out of the two or three hundred that have appeared in the 50 or more Negro newspapers that he studies weekly in making his selections. The following newspapers have had editorials selected as "best" so far in 1927:

January—The Philadelphia Tribune "Not Proud of This Record, Jan. 8.

February—The Pittsburgh Courier, "Liberia and the Missionaries."

March—New York Amsterdam News "Negro Press 100 Years Old."

April—Chicago Defender, "Organize Your Own Army".

May—Norfolk Journal and Guide, "The Malone Case".

June—Kansas City Call, "The Price of a Job".

He has also selected twelve other editorials each month as next "best" and the editorial office of The Messenger has determined the rating attained by the various newspapers mentioned in Mr. Gordon's monthly selections in the order indicated below:

1, Pittsburgh Courier, 84; 2, Norfolk Journal and Guide, 55; 3, Chicago Defender, 47; 4 Amsterdam News, 46; 5, Kansas City Call, 44; 6, Philadelphia Tribune, 43; 7, Inter-State Tattler, N. Y. City, 39; 8, Chicago Whip, 29; 9, Afro-American, 27; 10, Chicago Bee, 26; 11, Boston Chronicle, 21; 12, Dallas Express, 21; 13, Washington Tribune, 15; 14, New York Age, 11; 15 New York News, 11; 16, Negro World, N. Y. City, 9; 17, Public Journal, Philadelphia, 7; 18, Detroit Independent, 6; 19, Florida Sentinel, 4; 20, St. Luke's Herald, 4; 21, Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, 3, 22, Washington Eagle, 2; 23, Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, 1.

The selection of editorials from the Negro press for the mnoth of June will be published in The Messenger for August, out July 15.

It is planned to publish in book form in the early part of 1928 the editorials selected by Mr. Gordon from the Negro press during 1927.

ONE HUNDREI YEARS OLD

Century Celebration of Negro Newspapers of America Announced

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The National Negro Press Association has been much interested in the history and date thus presented.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

North Carolina.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
MAY 18 1927

Negro Business Concerns in North Carolina

A recent issue of The Light, Chicago Negro magazine, asked the question, "Is Negro business which grows to large proportions in the South safe?" and answered it in the negative. After a business organization managed by Negroes passes the million-dollar mark, says The Light, the Caucasian begins to envy it and plans to cripple its power.

Discussing this editorial here last week, C. C. Spaulding of Durham, President of the National Negro Finance Corporation, declared that the North Carolina is complete refutation of this charge. Without the assistance of white bankers in Durham, said Spaulding, the Finance Corporation and the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, the largest insurance concern for Negroes in the world, it is said, would never have been organized and made successful.

There are probably more Negroes of means in Durham than in any other North Carolina city, as well as more strong business concerns controlled and operated by colored people. In a recent editorial The Durham Herald commended Spaulding and Moton, organizers of the Finance Corporation, speaking the sentiments of the white people of Durham in the encouragement of every effort of the Negro race toward self-helf and progress. That is the spirit of the white people of North Carolina. The whites of the state not only believe it good policy to encouage Negro progress but they are sincerely devoted to Negro progress and welfare. — Asheville Times.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927 Ohio.

NORMAN M'GHEE TO EDIT PAPER IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Preston News Service) — Announcement was made Thursday that Cleveland is to have another newspaper. The publication is to be called the Cleveland Crusader and its editor will be Norman L. McGhee. The first issue is to appear on March 19.

Associated with Mr. McGhee are: George P. Craig, J. S. Chauncey, Mrs. Lethia Fleming, Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Austin H. Marshall, Dr. James A. Owen, W. H. Black, Robert K. Hodges, Rev. Charles H. Crable, William R. Conners, Mrs. Lena G. Brown, Henry W. Burrell, Dr. J. T. Wallace, Dr. John H. Taylor, C. S. Wells, C. M. Chauncey, Grace S. Murrell, W. T. Clark and B. W. Few.

NORMAN L. McGHEE

TOLEDO, O.
Blade
OCT 5 1927

New Negro Paper Planned for City

The Toledo Sentinel, weekly Negro newspaper, will enter the journalistic field in Toledo with its first issue Oct. 15. Offices of the new publication will be in 5 Michigan street. L. Wainwright is editor.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA LEADS

So far as we know, the Negroes of Oklahoma are the only ones of our group to have a magazine devoted exclusively to the promotion of Negro business. Published in Tulsa and edited by J. E. Johnson the Oklahoma Informer has been appearing monthly since the first of the year. In each number are many instructive, stimulating and interesting articles dealing with the possibilities and opportunities offered to Negro business by the Oklahoma field.

Such a publication, dealing with purely local business problems and serving as a forum for business men and those interested in business, is sorely needed in other parts of the country. Indeed, it would seem that the National Negro Business League has been sadly derelict in its duty by not furnishing such a medium for business men the country over. The day of fulsome praise bestowed on every mediocre business achievement has now passed. Successful Negro business men are no longer the curiosity they used to be. What our group needs now is critical discussion of ways and means of retaining and increasing our business, how to improve service and how to cut down costs and increase efficiency and profits. Local publications dealing exclusively with such subjects ought to do much toward bringing about the desired results. Meanwhile, Oklahoma stands alone with her interesting magazine of business.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

DR. BRAGG REVIEWS HISTORY OF PRESS

Recalls 50 Years' Development At National History Meet In Pittsburgh

AFRO-AMERICAN LAUDED

Speakers Praise Paper's Place In Rise Of Negro Journalism

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Going back to his thirteenth year when he was a newspaper correspondent and newsboy, Dr. George F. Bragg, Jr., retraced fifty years of Negro press history at the annual meeting of the National Negro History Association in session here this week.

Dr. Bragg edited the Virginia "Lancet" at the age of 19 and was secretary of the National Press Association from 1884 to 1887.

Recalls Frederick Douglass

Characters of whom the speaker had contemporaneaus contact and which he recalled in his paper were Frederick Douglass, Blanche K. Bruce, J. M. Langston, W. J. Johnson, H. Price Williams, Alexander Clark, Bishop Tanner, William F. Powell, Chris J. Perry, J. A. Awneaux, W. Calvin Chase, John Wesley Cromwell, T. Thomas Fortune and Robert Pelham.

The changing attitude of the press towards capital and labor was also vividly brought out when he recalled the opposition of the Hon. Alexander Clark, editor of the Chicago Conservator, to the Knights of Labor, quoting that newspaper man as saying, "were there ever a conflict between Capital and Labor, he would draw his sword in favor of Capital."

The important part the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN and other papers had played in the rise of Negro journalism was also touched upon by Dr. Bragg and P. B. Young of the NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE. Dr. Bragg, who was once associated with the late John H. Murphy, founder of that paper, paid a tribute to the character and courage of the newspaper pioneer.

Was Centennial

The meeting of the National Negro History Association this year included a centennial celebration of the Negro Press, addresses being made by Robert L. Vann, P. B. Young, Charles S. Johnson, John W. Davis, of West Va. Institute, who spoke on "The Negro Story" and Garnet C. Wilkinson, of the Washington public schools.

Special sessions at which music and art were discussed were also held. Melvin Chism, field secretary of the Negro Press Association and Prof. Francis M. Wood, director of Baltimore public schools, were among those who spoke during the sessions.

Newspaper Publishers In Conference

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk newspaper publishers met in conference at Hampton Institute, Friday, August 19th, and tentative plans for the organization of an Eastern Newspaper Publishers' Alliance were adopted. The New York Amsterdam News was represented by Wm. M. Kelly, editor; Philadelphia Tribune by proxy; Baltimore Afro-American by Carl Murphy, Editor; and Norfolk Journal and Guide by P. B. Young, Editor. The publishers were guests of Hampton Institute.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1927

Tennessee

SERVES FINE PURPOSE

A copy of the Colored Embalmer, monthly magazine published in interest of the undertaking and embalming professions, has just come to us, and it is an excellent compilation of interesting matter, well arranged mechanically, and designed to render a fine service to the particular professions whose interests it represents. It might be timely to comment that many more of the business lines conducted by and for Negroes, would enjoy greater success if a magazine was published at least once each month, dealing with the activities of the persons engaged in the particular business, and referring to the different phases of conducting the same.

East Tennessee News

Observation shows that there are possibly a larger number of undertaking concerns among the racial group than any other line of business, and these possibly exhibit the most prosperity. It was a sound bit of philosophy as expressed by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, when he said "Negroes have a larger number of undertaking concerns than any other business concerns, and there is need for many more." He had reference to the many stumbling blocks among the racial groups that are serving to impede the race's progress along racial lines, who ~~ought~~ to be turned over to the undertakers and thereby rid the race of the element that serves to impede its progress.

3-10-27

Knoxville

BAPTISTS WILL PUBLISH NEW MAGAZINE

Home Department Magazine to Be Used in Janury.

A Home Department Magazine, published quarterly, will be issued by the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant at Nashville, Tenn., beginning with January, 1928. This new publication was announced by the secretary of the board, Henry Allen Boyd, last week. He stated that the requirements for the Home Department and the demand on the superintendents and visitors at this branch of the organized Sunday school work, had become so exacting that it was deemed necessary by this board to issue such a publication. It will issue from the presses of the plant with the other periodicals. It adds another to the long list of publications that the Nat'l. Baptist Pub. Board is putting out each quarter in its Front Line Sunday School Building Program.

Independent

10-27-27

Atlanta, Ga.

The secretray states that this Magazine will be brimful of real helpful material calculated to inject new life into schools that have been hitherto dormant, because "every member out of every family can now be in some Sunday school," he declared, "and a piece of Baptist literature," he further stated, "can be in the hands of every member of a Baptist organization or church."

The Home Magazine will come from the Editorial Department, and will have special contributors, experienced writers versed in Sunday school work, and who are anxious to be familiar with Sunday school affairs. Such eminent contributors as Dr. David E. Oliver, of Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Ernest Hall, of Cleveland, O.; Dr. L. A. McIntyre, of Evansville, Ind.; Dr.

WILL PUBLISH NEW MAGAZINE

(Continued from Page 1)

E. R. Carter, of Atlanta, Ga. Dr. S. A. Pleasant, of Houston Tex.; Dr. A. A. Graham, of Phoebus, Va.; Dr. A. W. Puller, of Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. L. B. Fouse, of Lexington, Ky.; Miss N. E. King, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Eva Ball White, of New Orleans, La., have already been selected to make regular contributions.

Every Home Department worker has given the secretary assurance that they will support the new magazine.

Newspapers and Magazines—1927

Virginia

"Sanity and Reason, Suspicion and Malice"

From Raleigh Evening Times

Every now and then we receive a marked copy of a Negro paper published in Norfolk, Virginia (the name is not mentioned because we have lost the copy from which the clipping to follow was made.) As to content and ability shown in editing, it is far above its class; and as to the ends it should be supposed to serve one of the strangest mixtures of sanity and reason, suspicion and malice we have had occasion to observe. What its connection is with Raleigh we do not know; but it is as keen on affairs hereabouts as on those affecting its own neighborhood of Hampton Roads.

A YOUNG Negro minister in Lynchburg, Virginia, has struck upon the novel idea of publishing, monthly, a small magazine, *Negro Pulpit Opinion,* which is designed to give for the layman, interpretations of Christianity by outstanding Negro preachers. Each issue contains a single brief sermon; nothing more. This venture has extraordinary possibilities, and, to judge by the initial issue which carries a sermon by the Rev. Vernon Johns, it deserves to grow to a stature sufficient to meet adequately, its need. The Negro ministry has many picturesque figures, the nature of whose power never quite becomes possible of analysis until their words are set down in cold type. Whatever there is of purely ephemeral emotion, clever promptings to hysteria and personal adulation in their words, is then revealed. This ministry also has intelligent leaders whose interpretation of ethical principles of life, founded upon Christianity, can infuse in this new generation of Negroes the spirit to live wisely and well, through the comprehension of life's highest values. Unfortunately, and, perhaps naturally, the illiterate or at best, barely literate exhorter with his equipment of cliche formulas, fearful under-worldly theology, and a witch doctor's mannerisms, is better known. For those who have never listened to the mellow, spiritual philosophy from the pulpits of the intelligent Negro ministry, these sermons will prove both a stimulation and a revelation. They will at least infuse the current picture of religious leadership for Negroes, with a blend of dignity and enlightenment.

Negro Pulpit Opinion